THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
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T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Frauds.

PROSECUTION DEMANDED.

Intense Excitement.

BEECHER ON TAMMANY.

Trouble for Mayor Hall.

THE INJUNCTION SETTLED.

International Money Orders

A WORINGMEN'S PARTY.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1871.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

The secret accounts giving the expenditures of the city government for the first quarter of the present year, which are published to-day, include the costs for appropriations, the special and trust account and the revenue bonds. The city pay rolls show that immense sums are paid to fictitious names. In many instances persons receiving salaries never perform any service, and some are incapable of doing it. The names of a few professional bruisers are to be seen upon the pay rolls. Jim Cusick and Joe Coburn are said to receive their monthly stipend under an assumed name. Michael Norton, a State Senator, is said to have no less than twelve of these lucrative sinecures. The investigation of these matters has caused the greatest consternation among the city pay receivers. The salaries for the Department of Public Works make a yearly aggregate of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. The payment to the Legislative Departments makes nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and the cost for the annual services at the Mayor's office is nearly fifty thousand dollars.

The *Tribune* is demanding the prosecution of the ring thieves, and says that there must be produced more tangible evidences of crime than these figures represent. The figures do not show criminality clearly, standing alone, and they will send no rogues to the State prison. The publication of these figures has certainly killed the party that perpetrated these frauds. There is no doubt, however, that the course taken by the Citizen's Committee in securing a preliminary examination of suspected parties in open Court will result in laying a foundation for the commencement of the legal proceedings desired in this respect. The failure of the Board of Survisors delegate to the committee appointed by the Committee of Seventy power to make examinations of city officials is causing temporary disappointment, yet, in view of this action, this power is not now deemed to be absolutely necessary.

The Democratic papers of the State are still boldly denouncing the Tammany corruptionists. They nearly all say that the Tammany delegation should be excluded from the State Convention.

TROUBLE FOR MAYOR HALL.

An evening paper announces that Judge George C. Barrett made an application before Justice Rixby, of the Fifty-seventh street Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of Mayor A. Oakey Hall, for alleged gross misdemeanor in diverting public funds, or permitting the same to be diverted from their legitimate use by signing warrants for the payment of millions of dollars for work that has not been done, said moneys having been paid to ingersoll, Garvey, Miller, Smith, Bollard and others. The principal affidavit charges the crime under a special section of the act of the Legislature, which deprives the guilty one of office and forever prevents him from holding office of any kind. It is sworn to by W. S. Copeland, formerly an assistant bookkeeper in the Comptroller's office, and charges that the vouchers on which said warrants were issued were fraudulent, and so known to the Mayor. The Justice did not feel authorized to grant a warrant, as some respect should be shown to the official position of the Chief Magistrate of the city. He would send a notice to the Mayor to appear to-morrow morning. Should he neglect or refuse to appear, a warrant for his arrest would subsequently be issued. It was intimated that counsel will to-morrow apply for warrants of arrest against Wm. M. Tweed and others, for fraudulently appropriating public funds.

THAT INJUNCTION.

The injunction, as settled and modified by Judge Barnard this morning, authorizes the issue of bonds by the Departments of Parks, Docks and Charities, and by the Boards of Health, Fire and Police, under the provisions of the laws now existing, but the Judge directs that no bond or bonds for which the city or county is liable shall be issued without the approval of Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller. He also restrains the Comptroller from paying any money or delivering any warrants for the payment of money without the consent first obtained of said Deputy. Green is to signify his assent to the issue of bonds by writing across the face thereof his approval and signature. Judge Barnard also restrains any payments on account of the court house at Harlem.

THE THIEVES GETTING NERVOUS.

Judge Barrett says that if it is found that any thieves who are to be proceeded against attempt to flee, they will be arrested immediately. He thinks himself not one of the ring, and will face the accusations. The proceedings are to be pressed with vigor. Throughout the day there has been great excitement in anticipation of the arrest of some of the ring leaders, all sort of rumors being afloat. It is definitely known that measures were concocted to arrest Hall and Tweed, and some others connected with the city frauds.

THE DEMOCRATS INSTRUCTED.

The *World* calls upon the Democratic State Convention to pledge the Democratic party of the State to a prompt repeal of the present city charter and the substitution of a new charter which will render flagrant abuses impossible. Anything else would be a mere lopping off of the twigs and branches, but this will cut up municipal corruption by the roots. The editor reminds the delegates that what our tax-payers need, is not denunciation, but relief, and relief can come only by sweeping away the bad and indefencible charter that fortifies these men in power.

EXPRESS SUIT.

Jno. H. Bacon, Jr., as treasurer of the New York and Boston Express Company, has begun a suit against Wm. B. Dinsmore as President of the Adams Express Company. The object of the suit is to enjoin the Adams Express Company from neglecting or refusing to receive and forward express matter of the New York and Boston Express Company upon the same terms that it (the Adams Company) usually charges other express companies or individuals.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

There was excitement this morning in political circles over the forthcoming Rochester Convention. The Tammany Ring is working to secure its representation. The reform Democracy hope to smash the hopes of the ring with the country Democracy. The ring delegation is tainted. If it be recognized, there will be an effectual division in the ranks of the Democracy.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

The international money order system between the United States and Great Britain goes into operation to-day. Remittances can be made by international money orders *via* Switzerland to all the principal towns and cities of Austria, Hungary, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the E st Indies and China.

THE PREACHERS ON TAMMANY.

Many preachers yesterday took another opportunity to denounce Tammany. Mr. Beecher made his first appearance in Brooklyn since his summer vacation, and indulged in allusions to official corruption. He said if all men that have been guilty of fraud in New York were to have a tower fall on them, there would be funerals enough for fifty years.

SETTLED.

Judge Barnard settled the injunction question to-day, adopting portions of the three orders submitted. The order restrains the payment of money without the indorsement of Andrew H. Green, Comptroller, and prohibits the raising of money without the sanction of the Board of Apportionment.

SMALL POX.

The small pox is increasing in Brooklyn. A yellow flag has been placed in front of each building where the disease exists, and attention is given to the necessity for cleanliness and proper means to prevent a further spread of this frightful disease.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A special dispatch from Havana states that telegraphic communication has been re-established between Porte au Principe and the capital called the Camaguey. This is the main step to the completion of the pacification of the island.

BEN WOOD.

A rumor asserts that Ben Wood goes to Rochester as an anti-Tammany delegate, in order to secure the repeal of the city charter and a municipal election next spring, at which Fernando Wood may be elected Mayor.

DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

There is a rumor to-day that the difficulties in the Department of Parks have been settled by Andrew H. Green taking his place on the Executive Committee of the Commission in place of Thos. C. Fields.

REPUBLICAN TICKET INDORSED.

The Republican press in the interior of this State universally indorses the Republican ticket. As a general thing, however, the custom house is thought to be in need of purification.

WORKINGMEN'S PARTY.

A workingmen's party was formed at a meeting of workingmen held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening. It will be the endeavor of the party to promote reforms in official quarters.

MEDICAL.

The National Eclectic Medical Association announces that its second annual meeting will be held at Association Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

JOCULAR REMARK.

Judge Connolly now says that his remark that he had burned important public papers was made in a jocular way, and that all the documents are still in existence.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The Democratic Union elected a full list of twenty-one delegates to the Rochester Convention.

POLICEMEN'S SALARY.

Arrangements have been made by which the police receive their pay to October.

LOUISVILLE.

Fearful Ballooning.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—On last Saturday, near Paoli, Orange county, Ind., Prof. Wilbur made arrangements for a balloon ascension. He was to be accompanied by Geo. H Knapp, editor of the Orange County *Union*. Just as they were about getting in the balloon the cords gave way and they made a spring for the car, but only succeeded in grasping the ropes of the balloon Knapp let go and fell at the height of about thirty feet, without serious injury. Prof. Wilbur held on, and attempted to climb into the basket, but was unable to do so, and the balloon shot up rapidly with the aeronaut clinging below. The spectators were thrilled with horror at the terrible scene, which ended in a frightful manner. At the height of about one mile, the doomed man loosened his hold and came whirling to the earth. At the height he had attained he looked like a small stick, about a foot long. As he approached the earth he was coming down feet foremost, then spread out horizontally, then doubled up and turned over and then straightened out, head downward as he struck the earth. He fell upon his head, and the back of his head was crushed into an undistinguishable mass. The body was bruised and crushed horribly. The concussion was so great that half a gallon of clotted blood was thrown from the body, which made an indenture in the ground eight inches deep, and rebounded about four feet from where it struck. To add to the painful character of the scene, Professor Young's wife and little daughter were on the ground and witnessed the terrible affair. The remains of the unfortunate man were properly cared for and buried at Paoli yesterday afternoon.

LOUISVILLE.

Interesting Decision.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.— The Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* writes that the Court of Appeals on Saturday affirmed the mandamus of Judge Bruce against the judge of Shelby county, to compel him to issue four hundred thousand county bonds to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, for the construction of its proposed road. This decision, it is presumed, will settle the question of the legality of all subscriptions to the company. L. F. Smith, the President of the company, has issued a call to the Board of Directors to meet in Louisville on Friday, October 6th, to take steps to set on foot the work of construction. This enterprise, which is thus in a fair way to be consummated, will connect Cincinnati and Louisville with Chattanooga, Nashville and the Central South.

CHICAGO.

The Late Fire.

CHICAGO, October 2.—It is pretty certainly ascertained that only one man, Charles Stearns, perished in the fire at the Burlington warehouse on Saturday. The loss foots up six hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars. The insurance thus far, as ascertained, aggregates three hundred and twenty seven thousand dollars.

GRANT'S RECEPTION.

President Grant held a reception in the parlor of the Tremont House to-day, between the hours of twelve and one. Nearly 5,000 people, of all conditions in life and of both sexes, paid their respects to him. Mrs. Grant and her daughter Nellie also had a reception for ladies at the same hours.

VIRGINIA.

Injunction Granted.

RICHMOND, October 2.—Upon the application of James E. Tyson, of Baltimore, an injunction order has been granted in the United States Circuit Court prohibiting any consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company with other roads, and the issuing and selling of bonds and securing the same by a lien upon the stock. The order will be heard on the 20th inst. The charge is that the President and officers propose to issue bonds to the amount of eight millions, securing the same on the consolidated roads and their earnings, including the Virginia, Tennessee, South Side, Norfolk and Petersburg Roads, under the name of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Attempt to Escape.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., October 2.—About three o'clock this afternoon fifty convicts at Sing Sing prison took the propeller Hugh Ruttan, belonging to contractor A. Walker, and tried to escape, but Captain C. Ward let go his anchor and stopped the boat. The guards fired about thirty shots but did no harm. The officers from the prison went out in small boats and brought them all back, and they are now locked up.

POTTSVILLE.

Mine Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct., 2.—A dispatch says an explosion of sulphur occurred this afternoon in the Otto colliery. Patrick McMichael, Geo. Dunlap, Jacob Yost and and Thomas Hays were killed, and George Bance seriously injured. One miner is missing. There are no hopes of recovering him alive.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement.

DECREASE FOR SEPTEMBER, $13,408,620.

During Grant's Term, $204,754,413.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1871.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Principal	$1,874,569,000 00
Interest	37,450,729 00
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Principal	$43,168,000 00
Interest	323,190 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$1,832,532 26
Interest	303,924 46
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Principal	$411,554,631 00
Unclaimed interest	9,612 00
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,330,115,163 00
Interest	38,087,456 00
Total	$2,368,202,619 00
Cash in Treasury.	
Coin interest	$90,544,897 00
Currency interest	16,999,782 00
Total	$107,538,680 00
Decrease of debt during the past month	$13,458,620 00
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871	60,044,907 00
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money and principal outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,282 00
Interest paid by United States	12,692,475 00
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	3,182,086 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	9,510,388 00

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—River three feet eight inches.

EVANSVILLE, October 1.—Weather unchanged. River falling. Port list: Up—Umpire and Batesville. Down—Ella Hughes. Nothing doing to-day.

VICKSBURG, October 1. Down—Lady Lee, 9, Glencoe, 3; last night. Up—City of Alton, 5, A. M.; Tom Jasper, 4 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

CAIRO, October 1.—John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 9 P. M.; Eddysville, Louisville packet, 9; Emilie Labarge, Vicksburg to St. Louis; Lida Norvell, New Madrid to Metropolis, 11; Dick Johnson, Evansville packet, 5 A. M.; Clarksville, St. Louis to Memphis, 9; Colossal, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Rubicon, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7; R. P. Walt, St. Louis to Memphis, 7; Bee, St. Louis to Cairo, 7. River stationary, Clear. Mercury 62.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—River still falling; 2 feet and 4 inches as head of canal; about 6 inches in shute. Hazy and warm; some hopes of rain. The new boat, Emma Elliott, for the Memphis and White River trade, made a highly satisfactory trial trip to-day. The Dick Fulton brought down and turned over her purchases to-day.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—Arrived: Nile, Lexington; N. P. Watt, Memphis; Capital City, New Orleans; Messenger, Keokuk; Emilie Labarge, Vicksburg. Departed: W. S. Hays and City of Pekin, Keokuk; Pembina, St. Paul. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm. Business dull. Freights to Vicksburg advanced to-day: flour $1.20, pork $1.75; whisky $2.50; pound freights 60@65c.

LITTLE ROCK, October 2.—River 3 feet 6 inches.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—River 3 feet 6 inches.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—Arrived—Mollie Moore and Mary Alice, St. Louis. No departures.

VICKSBURG, October 2.—Up—C. B. Church, 7 A. M.; Indiana, 12 M. Warm and clear. River falling.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—Cloudy and warm. River falling. Departed—Susie Silver and Utah, St. Louis; Louisville and Oceanus, New Orleans; Southwestern, Cairo; Claiborne, Arkansas river.

EVANSVILLE, October 2.—Weather cloudy with indications of rain. River fallen 2 inches. Port list—Down—Evansville, 11 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 8 A. M.; Ruby, S. Up—Elbyville, 3 P. M. All full. Business active.

CAIRO, October 2.—Minnie White, River to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; S. S. Merrill, Cairo to St. Louis, 5; Mollie Ragan, Evansville packet, 8; Legal Tender, St. Louis to Memphis, 8; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 10; Bee, Cairo to St. Louis, 11; Belle of Pike, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Henry C. Yeager, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3; Shannon, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4; Susie Silver, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5; Mary M. McDonnell, St Louis to Vicksburg, 6. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 76.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature.

NASHVILLE, October 2.—Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature met and organized to-day. Jno. C. Vaughan was elected Speaker of the Senate, and James D. Richardson Speaker of the House of Representatives. The message of Governor Senter will probably be delivered to-morrow. It is the first time in many years that the Legislature organized in less than a week.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The National Agricultural Congress assembles to-morrow, in the Industrial Exposition building, which has been neatly fitted up for its accommodation.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will close next Saturday.

—The Kiowa Indians are committing depredations near Fort Sill, Kansas.

—The shipments of cotton from Bombay, India, since last report, have been 4,000 bales.

—Four more of the escaped prisoners from the Nevada State Prison have been recaptured.

—The eleventh annual fair of the St Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened yesterday.

—The morocco factory of Jas. Schoenning, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $90,000

—Mrs. Hobson, a married woman of Quincy, Ill., was murdered yesterday by an abortionist named "Dr." Parks.

—The New Orleans Board of Health reports one hundred and sixteen deaths for the last week, only one of which was from yellow fever.

—William French, the editor of the Lacon (Ill.) *Statesman*, died on the 30th ult. Mr. French, many years since, was an editor in Springfield, Mass.

—The transfer steamer McGregor was burned at La Crosse, Wis., on Sunday. She was owned by J. H. Moulton, and valued at nine thousand dollars.

—The Rockport and Cincinnati Railroad and Cincinnati and South-western Railroad Companies have consolidated, and will be known as the Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern Railroad.

—Brigham Young was arrested yesterday upon an indictment of the Grand Jury, charging him, under the Utah statute, with lewdly and licentiously cohabiting with sixteen different women.

—A letter from Oconto, Wisconsin, says that fierce and destructive fires are prevailing in the lumber regions of that vicinity. It is reported that the people of Peshtigo expect to be driven from the town. Holmes' shingle mill, at Pennauk, several barns, a slaughter house, and immense quantities of wood, hay and rails have been burned. The loss is very heavy.

DETROIT has turned out a successful street car dummy. The car is so arranged that the engine consumes its own smoke and steam, and moves along the streets like a thing of life, noiseless and smoothly. The cost of running it is four-fifths less than by horse power. One dollar a day will keep it in fuel, and two men can run it. It is so arranged that the engine occupies only surplus room under the floor of the car, it being somewhat higher than the ordinary cars.

THERE is a city in Silesia bearing the unctuous name of Pfatt. It is probably a kind of an obe-city.—*Chicago Post.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS has discovered that "The Republican Lion is dead." That is why he kicks it.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Indian Affairs.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Weather Report.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

New Towns in the West.

AN INDICTMENT QUASHED.

The Treaty Commission.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1871.

ALLEGED MURDERER ACQUITTED.

The case of Dennis Darden, charged with the murder of John McCarthy, ended to-day in the Criminal Court. Counsel had submitted their case without argument. Judge Humphreys briefly charged the jury, who, after a consultation of about ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE TREATY COMMISSION.

The Commissioners under the treaty of Washington have adopted rules and regulations for the presentation of claims. Claimants must file a statement in the form of a memorial, accompanied by twenty printed copies thereof. When this claim is for less than one thousand dollars the memorials will be printed at the expense of the commission. The full name of the claimant, place of birth and place of residence between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, must be given. Naturalized citizens must attend with an authenticated copy of the record of naturalization. Firms or associations other than a corporation or joint stock company must state the name of each person interested, with the propotion of interest. The memorials must state the particulars of the claim, the general ground on which it is founded, and the amount thereof, as clearly verified. Objections to the jurisdiction of the commission or sufficiency of the case stated in the memorial may be made in the form of a demurrer. Claimants are allowed two months from the filing of the memorial to complete their proofs, and thereafter two months will be allowed for taking proofs of defence, and the commission may allow further time for cause shown. The Commission may issue a special commission for taking testimony on the application of either party, or order witnesses to appear before them for examination. Arguments for claimants shall be filed within fifteen days after the cases have been printed by the Commission, and all cases are to be submitted on the printed argument, containing all the facts proven and references to the evidence by which they are proven. Counsel for the respective Governments will be heard orally upon any case.

WEATHER REPORT.

The area of lowest pressure which was on Sunday afternoon northwest of Iowa, has moved east and southward, and is probably now central on Lake Huron. The area of highest barometer has remained in the south Atlantic States, or is now off that coast. The low pressure, with easterly winds and rain, which was in the western portion of the Gulf, has moved northward into Texas, with rain and threatening weather in Arkansas. The barometer has fallen rapidly generally during the day from Tennessee and Virginia to the lower lakes, with cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley, and increasing southwesterly winds. Brisk easterly winds in southern Florida and southern winds with rain on the western Gulf coast.

Probabilities—A falling barometer with brisk southwesterly winds and possibly rain will probably prevail by Tuesday noon from Tennessee and Illinois to the lower lakes and New England; continued cloudy weather with southeasterly winds west of Alabama, southerly winds and increased cloudiness on the South Atlantic, and a rising barometer with cloudy weather in the northwest.

INDICTMENT QUASHED.

On Saturday Mr. Riddle filed in the Criminal Court a motion to quash the indictment against Jno. C. Caughlin and the New York *Tribune* Bureau in this city, charged with refusing to answer questions propounded by the United States Senate, on the ground, first, that the Criminal Court has no original jurisdiction in the case; second, that the offence being a misdemeanor, is not subject to indictment in the District of Columbia; and, third, the action being a misdemeanor, is cognizable exclusively by the police court of the District of Columbia. The case came before Judge Humphreys, in the Criminal Court, and after hearing the argument of Riddle, for the defendants, the court quashed the indictment. It is understood that District Attorney Fisher intends to bring the case before the Police Court.

NEW TOWNS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has approved for patenting cash entries covering the following town sites in the territory of Utah: Kaysville, Springville, American, Fork City, Bountiful, Centerville, Santaquin, Cedar Fort, Payson City, Moroni, Ephraim City, Nephi, and Levan. These town contain populations ranging from two hundred to two thousand persons, and cover areas of from one hundred and sixty to one thousand five hundred acres each.

THE INDIANS.

Advices from Fort Sill, September 18th, state that about 1,000 Apaches, who have never been connected with any agency, are anxious to come in and cease raiding. The Secretary of the Interior has given orders to bring the above mentioned Indians upon the Kiowa reservation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Special orders from the War Department give three months' leave of absence to Second Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, of the Fourth Cavalry, in addition to the three months granted to graduates at the Military Academy.

RECRUITS FOR THE WEST.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service has been directed to send a detachment of one hundred recruits to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for assignment to the Twentieth Infantry.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for reports of their condition at the close of business to-day.

SHIP BUILDING.

The first certificate of record issued in the United States for several years was given to the steamer Rio Banco, of Pairs, Brazil, just built at Wilmington, Delaware.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Rear Admiral James Alden was to-day assigned to the command of the European fleet, to relieve Rear Admiral Bogge.

APPOINTED.

Floyd Burke has been appointed storekeeper for the Seventh District of Kentucky.

—General Sheridan's party reached the Solomon river, two days' march from Fort Hays, Kansas, on Friday evening. All the members of the party are in excellent health. A large quantity and variety of game was secured. The bottom lands of the streams already crossed are very fertile and well timbered, and equal in agricultural points to any lands in the west.

—Rev. John M. Gordon, a widely known minister of the United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, died on Thursday, the 28th ult., at the St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Springs, from the effects of paralysis. The remains will be interred at Monmouth, Ill.

—From September 19th to the 29th inclusive, there have been one hundred and ten cases of small-pox reported at Lowell, Mass.

FOREIGN.

The German Evacuation.

SPANISH PATRIOTISM.

Strikes in England.

RIOT AT CORK.

Marine Disasters.

ENGLAND.

RIOT AT CORK.

LONDON, October 2.—The collision between the police and Fenians at Cork, yesterday, was caused by illegal drilling by organized bands of Fenians, a number of whom were arrested and found to have Snider rifles in their possession. The discovery caused considerable excitement among the police. There was active searching for the violaters of the law, which resulted in the dispersing of several bands, the arrest of a few more Fenians and the capture of their weapons.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Helvetia, Austrian, Sarmation, Columbia and Dorian have touched at Moville.

The steamships Algeria and Oceanic arrived at Queenstown.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Italian bark Sorrille went ashore in a gale. Three of the crew were saved, four starved to death in the rigging, and four were drowned.

The ship Monto Sinai was burned at sea. No dates are given.

MORE STRIKES.

LONDON, October 2.—The scissor grinders, cutlers and carpenters of Sheffield, and the spinners of Sheffield, and the spinners of Bolton and Dundee, have struck work. The strikers to-day enacted midnight. Saw Anna Littell, in company with Mr. March, coming out of the building No. 64 Fourth avenue; did not see Rev. Gray come out that night; went round to Rev. John A. Gray's house about twelve o'clock at night; asked if Rev. Gray was in; a lady at the second-story window said he was not.

EPISTOLARY.

I then dropped him a note and put it under the door, requesting him to meet me at the Live Oak hotel, on Fourth avenue, next day at 2 P. M.; I think but am not positive as to the hour mentioned. The next day I went about a week or ten days after I sent him a note to meet me at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. This he did not comply with; shortly after went to his house; did not find him at home, and, moreover, did not find him at home. Mr. Wm. Frederick and I together finally did succeed in finding him at Mr. Brown's office; there we had a private conversation with him. He then took us up stairs into his study-room. Mr. Frederick told him he would have to give a statement about the affair. Fourth avenue affair. He remarked

"WHAT OF IT?"

Mr. F. said he had just called around to let him know that we know all about this affair and to find out if he would remain quiet or if we are you going to do about it?" Mr. Frederick said you don't appear to care anything about it. Then we left, went down and got a carriage.

Q.—What, then, did you do, or did you go to see any person about it? A.—We came to the conclusion to let some of the

CHURCH MEMBERS KNOW OF THE FACT,

and went and saw Mr. Bascomb, a member of Christ M. E. Church, and in company with Mr. Bascomb went to see Rev. H. Elcock, who is a member of this church; told both of them what we had seen on Fourth avenue; they Mr. Elcock and Mr. Bascomb advised us to say not to say anything further in the matter until the would see Mr. Gray.

Q.—State whether you were at the office of A. M. Brown, Esq., with Mr. Gray, how you came to go there, who were there, and what was said while there. A.—I was there in company with Mr. Moreland, Esq., through Mr. Frederick, Rev. John A. Gray, W. C. Moreland, Esq., Mr. Marsden, Mr. M. M. Brown, Esq., Mr. Frederick and myself were present.

THE "EXPLANATION" AT MAJ. BROWN'S.

Q.—State what was the affect of your meeting? A.—Mr. Moreland there read a deposition of Annie Littell; after which Mr. Frederick asked what was Annie Littell in in the building, No. 64 Fourth avenue, on the 13th of May, 1870? A.—I replied that he had let her in an adjoining room until Mr. Gray and his brother would vacate the room in question. Mr. Frederick he said his brother had met there for the purpose of transacting some real estate business.

Q.—Did Rev. Gray say his brother," or "brother-in-law?" A.—That is a mistake; I think Rev. Gray said his "brother-in-law."

Q.—Was there any of the proceedings Dr. Miller arrived and took his place on the Committee.

Q.—Was anything said about his brother-in-law being intoxicated? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What time was this meeting in A. M. Brown's office? A.—In June, I think; can't say exactly.

Q.—At the meeting did Mr. Gray admit or deny that he was at the room of Mr. March the two occasions referred to? A.—I believe he did deny being there on the 13th, but would not say positively; but he admitted being there on the 20th.

"LYING IN WAIT."

Q.—Where were you and Mr. Frederick from the time you saw them enter the building until Mr. Gray came out the first night and Annie Littell the second night. A.—On Fourth avenue in sight of the building.

Q.—Did you see Mr. March the second night you were there? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him enter the building and returning about every twenty minutes, or half hour.

Q.—What was he doing or what appeared to be his object?

Mr. Hopkins objected,—no impressions, nothing but facts.

Mr. White—Well let it go.

Q.—Was he watching you and Mr. Frederick? A.—He was.

Q.—Where were Mr. Gray and Annie Littell when they passed each other the first night, and what part of the street? A.—Between the building and the middle of the street.

FIXING THE DATES.

Q.—How come you to fix those two dates of May 13th and 20th? A.—I had a memorandum of such, which after the meeting at A. M. Brown's office I destroyed.

Q.—What time of day on the 13th of June did you meet them at the building? A.—About 8 P. M.

Q.—Was any person with you on the evenings of May 13 and 20, when you saw Mr. Gray and Annie Littell? A.—About the middle of May.

Q.—Was Mr. Frederick with you each time Lillie in the place de la cour? A.—He was.

Q.—Did you sign your name to the notes you testify as being sent to Mr. Gray? A.—I did; last my own name.

Q.—Did you see Mr. March the first night you speak of? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where were you standing at that time? A.—On the opposite side of the street—Fourth avenue.

Q.—Could you distinctly recognize Mr. Gray and Annie Littell? A.—I could distinctly by a gas lamp.

Q.—Which way was Annie Littell going and which way Mr. Gray? A.—Annie Littell was going from Wood, and Mr. Gray from Market street.

Q.—How far did Mr. Gray go after he passed her before he turned? A.—But a short distance.

FOLLOWING HIM.

Q.—After Mr. Gray came down that night, did you follow him and how far? A.—I followed him to Fourth street, he going down the right hand side of the street to Wood and me the left; passed me on the corner of Wood and Fourth, in the direction of his home.

Q.—Are you positive as to the identity of the parties, or do you think you could have been mistaken? A.—I am positive.

The examination in chief here closed, and the cross-examination by Mr. Hopkins commenced.

Q.—How long have you known Annie Littell? A.—Knew her since the spring of 1870.

Q.—What time? A.—Couldn't say positively. That's a mistake. I mean since the summer of 1869.

Q.—When was she married? A.—Couldn't say positively.

Q.—About what time? A.—Couldn't say.

Q.—When did she separate from her husband? A.—That I couldn't say positively either.

THIRD CLAUSE SPARRING AGAIN.

Q.—When did you commence keeping company with her?

Mr. White—He needn't answer that question.

Witness—I don't see what that has to do with this case.

Mr. Hopkins—Never mind that. If you do not want to answer you can decline.

Dr. Dempsey—You are not to be the judge of the propriety of questions.

Witness—I guess I can answer what I please.

Mr. Hopkins—Certainly, and you can decline to answer this if you choose.

Mr. White—I object to all this. It is an endeavor to cast a reflection on the witness. You can call other witnesses to do that if you choose, but such questions are no cross-examination properly. But to show that this amounts to nothing, I advise the witness to answer, although I contend you have no right to ask it.

Dr. Dempsey—The question can be asked and ruled out if improper.

And then another sharp triangular discussion between the presiding officer and the counsel on each side, which continued about five minutes, and in which recriminations were indulged in freely. The result might be considered a draw, as the record was unchanged—the answer of the witness as given remained.

The cross-examination then continued.

HEARS MR. GRAY PREACH.

Q.—When did you first come to know Mr. Mitchell? A.—About the middle of May.

Q.—You stated that you had frequently heard Mr. Gray preach, when was it, and who accompanied you. A.—In the winter and spring of '69 and '70, sometimes alone and sometimes in company with Annie Littell.

Q.—On May 13th where was it you saw Mr. Gray and Annie Littell meet, opposite what building were they. A.—Opposite the Pittsburgh Bank on Fourth avenue.

Q.—How long had you been on Fourth avenue at that time, and for what purpose. A.—Followed Miss Annie Littell down Wood street to Fourth avenue.

Q.—How far toward Wood street did Mr. Gray continue to walk? A.—But a short distance.

Q.—Did you not continue to follow Annie Littell and cease to look after Mr. Gray. A.—I did not.

Q.—Then you directed your attention to Mr. Gray when he passed, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—How then did you see Annie Littell enter that building? A.—I thought you had reference to his time of going home. I wish to explain. They were both in sight during this time (the time of meeting and passing and going in different directions.

WHERE HE SAW THEM.

Q.—Opposite what building were you when they met? A.—That I couldn't say; I didn't take notice.

Q.—Were you immediately opposite them when they met? A.—Almost immediately.

Q.—Did you stop or continue towards Market street? A.—I stopped until I saw them both enter the building.

Q.—How was Mr. Gray dressed at that time? A.—Did not take particular notice. Think he wore his usual clothes.

Q.—When they meet did you distinctly recognize the gentleman as Mr. Gray. A.—I did.

Q.—Why then, when he came out or the building, did you follow him to see who it was. A.—I wanted to know positive that it was Rev. John A. Gray that came out of the building.

Q.—Where did you go after you saw them enter. A.—I stopped on Fourth avenue in sight of the building, backwards and forward along the street in sight of the building.

Q.—How long did they remain together on the street. A.—Just halted as if saying something, and then going on.

Q.—Did either of them stop at all. A.—They may have stopped, but if so a very short time. If they did stop that was all.

Q.—Did Mr. Gray touch his hat to her as he passed. A.—Cannot say positive.

TIME OF THE EVENING VISITS.

Q.—Which came out first that night. A.—Mr Gray.

Q.—How long after him was it before Annie Littell came out. A.—Couldn't say, did not stop to see.

Q.—What time in the evening of May 13th did Mr. Gray go in the house on Fourth avenue. A.—About eight o'clock.

Q.—On the evening of May 20th which went in first. A.—Rev. John A. Gray.

Q.—Where were you at the time and what direction did he come from. A.—On Fourth avenue near Wood. He came down Wood street and up Fourth.

Q.—Did you follow him. A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you go when he entered. I remained on Fourth avenue handy to the building.

Q.—From what direction did Annie Littell come that night. A.—From Market street.

Q.—Where did she board at the time? A.—Couldn't say positive; thought she was at the Female College.

Q.—When did you first see March that night? A.—Shortly after two (Mr. Gray and Annie Littell's visits to the building).

Q.—Did you not, you or Frederick say to Mr. Gray that you thought he might not want his visits to Fourth avenue known. A.—No, I believe not.

Q.—In regard to a threat by you or Frederick, did not Mr. Gray tell you, "crack your whip and do your worst!" and did he not at the time open the door and order you out?

A.—No, sir, I believe not; he didn't open the door, and he didn't order us out.

Q.—Did he say that. A.—He did it must have been after we were out. I didn't hear him.

"CRACK YOUR WHIP."

Q.Did you not say to Jas. H. Bascomb that Mr. Gray had treated you insultingly, had told you to crack your whip and almost turned you out of doors, referring to the interview just spoken of. A. Mr. Bascomb and Mr. Frederick had held the conversation, I didn't have any thing to say to Mr. Bascomb at all. He and Mr. Frederick had the conversation. A.—Was it in your presence. A. I was in the room.

Q. Was this said by Frederick to Bascomb in your presence. A.—It was a part of it.

Q. What part of it. A. That he treated us insultingly.

Q. At that interview with Bascomb or Frederick in your presence, say that he supposed that Mr. Gray could live without preaching and to him if Mr. Gray hadn't money. A. We did not.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Bascomb that when you saw Mr. Gray enter the Fourth avenue house you wished to bet or cap? A.—Might have said he wore a soft hat; wouldn't be positive.

Q.—At that interview did you tell Mr. Bascomb that you had illicit intercourse with Annie Littell? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know Sarah E. Fuller? A.—I do; she is a sister of Annie Littell, I believe.

Q.—At any time during the summer or fall of 1870, did you board in the same house in which she was employed? A.—I believe I did.

"BLACKMAILING" HINTED AT.

Q.—After your visit to the office of Major Brown, did you, or Frederick in your presence, say to Rev. Mr. Gray that you had undertaken the case now, and when you dropped it it would not be for nothing; you were "not afraid to tell what you would make some money on Gray," or words to that effect? A.—I did not; nor Frederick in my presence.

Q.—You say you went to Mr. Brown's office at the request of Mr. Moreland. Had you not been there before, and for what purpose? A.—No, I had not; had been to Mr. A. M. Brown's house.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—For having counsel in the matter.

Q.—In what matter? A.—In the Fourth avenue matter.

Q.—When was that prior visit? A.—Couldn't say positive; think it was in June.

Q.—How long was this vis

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. HEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUINNESS.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½@95¾c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

THE *Post* keeps very quiet concerning our proposed "SEVENTEENTH Amendment." Why is this?

FROM all parts of the State come good tidings. The Republican party is marching in solid column on to victory.

WORK! Only a few more days are left to close up the ranks Republicans, do your full duty and thus save the commonwealth from falling into the hands of the old enemy.

PRESIDENT GRANT telegraphs from Chicago that he will leave Dayton to-night, and arrive in this city to-morrow morning. The arrangements were completed last evening for his reception.

THE outlook in Pennsylvania was never better for a brilliant and decisive victory, but that is no good reason why any Republican should grow apathetic. Never let up in work until the victory is gained.

BOSS TWEED has issued a circular to the office-holders of New York, calling upon them and their attendants to furnish TWO PER CENT. of their salaries to sustain the Tammany candidates at the approaching election. Any one failing to respond with the greenbacks will be at once relieved of duty.

THE temperance nobby is now being ridden to death by the good Democratic editors, who imagine the abortive third party ticket in the field will steal a few followers from the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania. Even so, we have enough loyal voters left to crush the combined armies of the mongrelites.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL TUNNEL, connecting Canada and the United States, at Detroit, was commenced yesterday. The engineering department is under the control of Mr. J. F. Chesborough, and his brother, and the contractors announce all things ready for pushing this wonderful piece of engineering work through vigorously. When completed it will prove one of the grandest pieces of work of which human ingenuity can boast.

"THE *Post* betrays its unhappiness over the political prospect by resorting to personal abuse. This is foolish. The GAZETTE didn't even abuse the writing editor of the *Post*, but simply stated, what we incline to believe is the truth, that said editor had affirmed that he was a repeater at the Republican primaries—and forthwith the *Post* bristles with indignation. Now, friend *Post*, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If you don't like to receive personalities, don't give them."—*Dispatch*.

So, calling us "a liar" has not made us one by any means. Our cotemporary states the case fairly, and we thank it for doing so.

THE *Post* WANTS us to give a "square answer" to the interrogatories "whether colored men have't as good a right to eat and sleep at the Monongahela House as white men?" We answer YES, we think they have. 24. "What do we think of Radical hotel proprietors who refused the minstrels accommodation?" As to that we know nothing. We know some Democrats, however, who would not be admitted into any respectable hotel, or any other kind of a house, unless it would be a work-house, a jail, or a penitentiary, and if more of them were there the country would be much better off at all times. Is the *Post* satisfied? Give us another question, neighbor.

"As the *Post* is the only paper in this city that has the independence to give the Temperance men a hearing, so it is the only journal that stands up squarely for the colored man.—*Post*.

That is decidedly good reading for August weather, but in view of other extracts cut from the same paper, and also in view of the fact that this is October, the month in which the annual Democratic funeral service is performed in this state, we submit that it is out of date, and looks like an attempt to whistle to keep up courage. Will not our colored friends take notice of this unselfish interest in their behalf? Will not the Temperance men, too, particularly Mr. Birmingham, take notice of this new found friend?

AT the last regular meeting of Councils two Democratic members of these bodies presented with a flourish of trumpets a resolution calling for a statement of the expenditures of the City Hall Commission, who the contractors are, and how much has been paid. On Saturday last, much to their astonishment and chagrin, Wilham Phillips, Esq., President of the Commission presented to these bodies a complete statement of their doings from the formation of the Commission to the present time, and they were so completely dumbfounded by the report that they failed to ask a single question. Their "organ" the *Post* acknowledged its disappointment by wisely concluding that the best thing to be done was to say nothing about it. The Commissioners have made a satisfactory statement to the tax-payers, showing that the gross expenditures on the building so far are less than $500,000. Democracy did not expect such a prompt and satisfactory report.

THE *Post* now intimates that we uttered a "falsehood," in stating that its editor—whom we understand to be Wm. A. Taylor—had stated that he "had voted five times at the Republican primary elections." Mr. Taylor has not denied that he said so, but on the contrary, HAS ADMITTED IT to us, and will not now deny it. Wherefore have we uttered any falsehood? Now, as to itself, it charged one of the GAZETTE'S firm, mentioning his name, with being a "malicious liar," etc., when it had not one *scintilla* of evidence that that person wrote a line in connection with the subject, which appears to have enraged it to such an extent, that its conductors have lost their reason, and charge right and left without a particle of proof that what they are uttering is TRUTH.

We have nothing to retract, having stated nothing but the truth, and we also have the satisfaction of knowing that we have not forgotten the courtesies due from one gentleman to another.

THE N. Y. *World* says: "We cannot doubt that the Republicans of the State condemn the thefts and malfeasance which have been practiced in New York city," and yet it adds that "the Syracuse platform is a lie." The Republican party condemns all thefts and malfeasance wherever found, whether in its own ranks or those of the opposing party. Can Democracy say as much? Has there not been the most persistent and systematic efforts made by the Democratic journals—first, to deny the rumors of wolesale robbery by the Tammany officers, and second, to cloak and belittle their crimes by passing them with scarcely any notice? Can they deny this? Has the organ of that party in this city denounced the thieves and called for their conviction? Has it not on the contrary almost wholly ignored them in its columns, whilst peering with lynx-eyed scrutiny for the motes in the eyes of Republicans? Republicans scorn and expose all rascals, Democracy embraces and secretes them. This is the difference.

"DURING the last session of Congress, an ignorant negro, named Revels, occupied a seat in the U. S. Senate."—*Post*.

This specimen of Democracy calls ex-Senator Revels "ignorant," simply because of his color. We venture to assert that the editor of that paper never saw Mr. Revels, never read one of his many eloquent speeches, or heard him in conversation. How does he know then that Mr. Revels is ignorant? Does he not simply take this method of showing his hatred to the colored man, whom he would gladly banish from his august presence? Is he afraid of the black man in the race for life? Is he jealous of him, and fearful that in the contrast his own mediocrity will be seen of men? Should the representative of a party, which sent Mike Walsh and John Morrisey to Congress, be the one to complain of the elevation to a seat in the Senate, of a pure, christian character like Mr. Revels? Is not his whole crime, in the eyes of this purblind, bigoted partisan, simply that he is black? Give *us* a square answer, and an HONEST one, if you dare.

IF ANY EVIDENCE were needed to convince the people of Pennsylvania of the truth of the charge of outrageous robbery preferred against George O. Evans by the agents of the Commonwealth, it is certainly supplied in his desperate attempt to avoid being brought back for trial. He has wandered from New York to Maine, and from Maine back to New York in his flight before the officers of the law, and now, as a last resort, openly flings himself into the corrupt ring of Tammany for protection, and, as a worthy applicant, he is received into the ranks and sheltered against the legal officers following to bring him to justice. It is a most singular and remarkable fact that the thieves and robbers of Tammany, and George O Evans, affiliate so well together, and may argue that they have been common sharers in the plunder of Pennsylvania's war claims. Most diligent efforts have been made to bring Evans to justice but the officers of the law have been met and checkmated in every movement by the Tammany family. At this writing we do not know the result of the *habeas corpus* hearing in the Courts of New York City, but it will be much contrary to our expectations if the power of the Tammany influence will not be reasserted and the prisoner set free. The interference of the rascals of the metropolis to save a fleeing fugitive from Pennsylvania is a downright outrage and an insult to the people of this State, and we hope that their machinations may be circumvented and that their protege shall be compelled to make proper restitution of the immense sums of money plundered from the treasury of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth.

EVERY new country, it would seem, must produce its prophet or sect-founder. Every old country has done as much, and the fact that we are fast approaching the last quarter of the nineteenth century does not appear to make the slightest difference; and America has not hesitated to follow in the footsteps of the older, or, at least, longer-known, quarters of the globe. But Universalism, Shakerism and Mormonism are no longer the youngest or even the strangest of the sects, and even spiritualism would acquire an air of dignity and antiquity if compared with the doctrines of the new Australian prophet. This latest victim of the mania for inspiration is named Fisher, and he has already caught numerous gudgeons. According to his professed creed, "every person now alive is the reproduction or incarnation of some Biblical personage"—the modest and talented Fisher himself being the incarnation of Jesus Christ and King David. He does his best in some respects to fill the roles that he has assumed, and lays especial stress on the fact that, like his ancient and royal prototype, he may, nay must, have a plurality of better fractions, *i. e.* wives. His followers are all his fathers-in-law, or would be if the law permitted polygamy, and whenever he points out an Ahabe or Cain or Judas to them they consider it to be both a pleasure and a duty to attack the villain. What may be the further belief of this band of fanatics we have not been able to discover, but there is enough in what we HAVE learned to bring them all to the prison, the madhouse or the gallows, if they faithfully and closely carry out their theories.

ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY.

The Allegheny Observatory is now occupied, in connection with that at Cambridge, and the United States Survey, in an extensive longitude determination by telegraph. For this purpose the observatories are connected in one great circuit with the places whose position is to be found. In this case the officers of the Coast Survey have erected temporary observatories at Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio, and the operations of every night involve the electrical transmission of the beats of the clock at each station, which are in turn received on the chronographs of the others. The process is an extremely beautiful and accurate one, but involving prolonged labor, to determine the positions with the accuracy demanded by modern science.

The longitude of the Allegheny observatory, (and hence of Pittsburgh,) has been found already, but a more accurate value is always attainable with increased pains, and it is determined to make this so extremely exact, that it may be used in time as the standard by which to fix the location of all western cities in telegraphic connection with our own.

The Coast Survey of the United States is thus carrying its measurements into the interior of the continent and conducting, with the co-operation of our observatories one of the most extensive geodetic operations ever undertaken in any country.

DANGER.

Republicans, efforts are making to lull you to sleep, and close your eyes to the responsibility that rests upon you. The enemy is insidiously at work, and by a false show of friendship is attempting to obtain your vote. The Congressional apportionment will be made by the incoming Legislature, which will stand for the next ten years, and it is all important that the majority in the Legislature should be Republican, in order to secure justice. Past experience has shown us that we cannot depend upon Democracy. Citizens of Pittsburgh, we call upon you to vote for the Republican nominees for Assembly if you value your rights. By doing so a base conspiracy can be defeated. Workingmen, mechanics, capitalists, we call upon you, as you value your existence, and prosperity, stand by the nominees of our party. If through neglect and apathy Pennsylvania should be lost to us, a free trade policy will be inaugurated and successfully carried out. All that saves us now, is the endeavor to hold Pennsylvania as a Republican State. Let it go over to Democracy, and its cherished and vital interests will be jeopardized. We say again, the success of the Republican ticket this fall and next, is an absolute necessity, if we would defeat a deep laid conspiracy against our interests. Let every Republican feel this, and stand by our ticket. It is a good one, no better could be selected, and complimentary votes given to political opponents should at all times be discountenanced, when our own candidates are good and pure men. We call upon every Republican to do his whole duty from now until next Tuesday night, and a grand victory will be ours. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

Lady Thornhurst's Daughter.

CHAPTER I.

THE FATHER'S RETURN.

The farm known as Redruth Moor is one of the most fertile in Lincolnshire, perhaps in all England.

The house is a picturesque old stone dwelling, which has stood a couple of centuries.

At a little distance in the rear of the house are out-buildings, all indicative of the extreme thrift and prosperity of the owner of Redruth Moor.

That owner, twenty years ago, as today, was Miss Jacobea Redruth. She was and is possessed of first class business abilities, active in her habits, keen, sharp-witted, and her own farm manager.

She was not a woman of social habits, nor particularly given to hospitality. There was a vien of parsimony in her nature, that made social gatherings at her expense a positive pain, but she had come of a fine old country family, and her ancient name and excellent lineage, procured her friendly recognition and formal visits from various county magnates. These visits were as formally returned at stated periods, and but for their small brake in the even course of her existence, Miss Redruth would have led the life of a recluse.

Late one afternoon in May, nearly twenty years ago, Miss Redruth was seated in her drawing room, after her usual afternoon custom. Her chair was drawn up before an open bow-window, and she was looking out into the depths of an apple orchard, which was covered with bloom, with a strangely intent gaze. One might have supposed her engaged in abstruse calculations as to the probable yield of the fruit trees, but a second glance at her deeply contracted brows and troubled face would have testified that her thoughts had a deeper and more unquiet source.

She was a gaunt, grim woman, of middle age and of masculine appearance. She had a hard face and a hard nature. She had no tender womanly ways, no gentle womanly sympathies, no sentimentality, as she loved to say, no fondness for womanly employments.

Redruth Moor was not an entailed estate, and Miss Redruth had inherited it from her father. The present representative of the proud old family was Colonel Redruth, her brother, an army officer, who had spent most of his life in India, and whose arrival she was now momentarily expecting at her home, after an absence from his native land for many years. There was more of dread than of joyous anticipation in the manner of Miss Redruth, as the moment of the Colonel's appearance drew near.

"What can I say to him?" she muttered uneasily. "What will he say to me when he knows all? I wish the meeting were over. Ah, there he comes."

The carriage she had sent to Sleaford to meet her brother was in fact that moment seen turning at a swift pace along the dusty road. It turned in at the wide farm gates and came up the carriage sweep to ward the porch. Miss Redruth arose after a mechanical fashion from her chair and went slowly out into the wide hall, advancing to the threshold to meet her relative.

The open carriage came nearer. Upon the back seat sat a gentleman, whose face flushed at sight of her, and who took off his hat as a sudden rush of emotion swept over his soul. The carriage drew up at the porch, and the gentleman sprang lightly out and ran up the steps.

"Jacob! My dear sister," he cried, in deep agitated tones, embracing her, "*You* have not changed, at least, in the nine years since we parted."

Miss Redruth submitted to the embrace and presented her right cheek to her brother's caress, but she did not offer to kiss him. She was superior to such small weakness.

"I am glad to see you back in England, George," she exclaimed quietly. "You have changed, I think; but then your life has not been so quiet as mine."

She withdrew herself from his arm, and led him into the low, quaint, pleasant drawing room.

The Colonel halted just within the threshold, and looked about the room with an eager, expectant gaze.

He was a handsome, distinguished looking man, of some fifty years, with a complexion deeply bronzed by Indian suns, with keen dark eyes, a grand head, and black hair already streaked with gray. He wore iron-gray military whiskers, and his massive eyebrows were of iron-grey also, giving to his noble countenance a look of sternness and command that well became him.

"Where is Ignatia?" he asked, his face suddenly clouding with disappointment. "Why is not my child here to welcome her father? She—she is not ill?"

"No, George," answered Miss Redruth, with embarrassment. "She does not know that you are expected to-day. I thought it best not to tell her, and—and I sent her out in her little pony chaise for a drive."

"Intending to let her find me here on her return?" said the Colonel, his brow clearing. "You meant to surprise her? Will she be back soon?"

"Sit down, George," said Miss Redruth, with preceptible uneasiness. "I have something to tell you before Ignatia comes. Did—did you hear anything over at Sleaford? Did you meet any one you used to know?"

"I did not," said the Colonel wonderingly, seating himself at a window commanding a view of the road. "Was there anything for me to hear?" he added, with a sudden change of countenance. "The child has not grown deformed, nor had the small-pox, nor—"

"How old do you think the 'child' is?" demanded Miss Redruth grimly. "You left her a little girl, and she seems but a little girl to you still. But she is twenty years old, a woman grown—"

"Ah, yes," sighed the Colonel. "She has left behind her her childhood, but she will be something dearer and nearer to me than simply a child. She will be my companion, my friend. She will console me in part for the loss of her mother. Does she fulfill her childish promise of beauty and grace?"

"She does," said Miss Redruth, setting her lips firmly together.

"I know that she is good," said the Indian soldier, with tender emphasis. "I remember well her loving, sensitive nature, her winning ways, her bright, impetuous spirit. She had a noble intellect—you do not mean, Jacob, that she is not so clear-headed as she was?" he added, in sudden alarm.

"No, she knows enough," was the reluctant reply.

"Ah!" said the Colonel, trying to smile. "She has a lover, then? That is to be expected at her age."

"You should have come home sooner, George," said Miss Redruth. "People who have children should stay with them and take care of them."

"I could not well come home earlier, Jacob," said the Colonel. "My daughter is an heiress, and as such must take her place in society. If she has an unworthy lover, I will undertake to wean her heart from him. Surely she cannot resist her father's loving counsels."

"It is too late for counsels," said Miss Redruth, with a sort of grim desperation. "Ignatia Redruth is beyond the reach of advice. You need not blame me, George. Ignatia herself will clear my skirts of blame. It is not my fault if she has wrecked your hopes, and made herself a bed of living coals to lie on."

The Colonel's face grew suddenly pale. The grizzled moustache on his upper lip trembled convulsively.

"What has she done?" he asked in a hoarse whisper.

"Married a dissolute fellow—"

"Married? Good heavens!"

"It is so, George," said Miss Redruth. "She has been married nearly four years."

"Four years? And you never told me? She never wrote that she was married. Four years!"

"Yes. Let me tell you how it happened. About four years ago a regiment was stationed within twenty miles of us, and its officers were to be met at all the best houses in this part of the country. Ignatia was but a school girl, under a governess, to whom I left the direction of her pursuits and movements. Ignatia had a number of girl friends, whom she was often allowed to visit. At the house of one of these friends she met Captain Digby Holm. He was handsome, after the style girls like, I suppose, and became the rage, as the phrase is. He comes of a good family, but is dissolute. His own father has disowned him. He is thoroughly bad, but has a specious appearance. He fell in love with Ignatia and she with him, and one day the precious pair came into this very room and asked my consent to their marriage."

"Well?" said the Colonel, his face ghastly white, his voice trembling.

"Of course I refused my consent," said Miss Redruth. "I sent Ignatia to her schoolroom, and after lecturing Captain Holm, dismissed him from the house. I thought that was the end of the matter, but it seemed it was not. The upshot of the matter was, that Captain Holm and my niece were married quietly without my knowledge, by special license, at Sleaford, to which place Ignatia and her governess had gone in the pony chaise, on pretence of wishing to match Berlin wool, but really to meet the fellow."

"But how could he procure a license to marry a child of sixteen, without the consent of her relatives?"

"Captain Holm is not punctilious about speaking truth," said Miss Redruth bitterly. "He may have declared Ignatia to be of age. At any rate, he returned in the chaise with the girl and her governess, and and announced himself to me as Ignatia's husband. I did not know what to do. I dared not write to you."

"And this precious son-in-law of mine—is he in the house?" demanded the Colonel sternly, with lowering brows.

"No; he lived here with Ignatia for a year or more, for I would not let my niece go from under my roof. He sold out his commission, and the child has not seen him in three years. I believe he is roving about the Continent. When he knew her, my niece was but a sallow, unformed child. She is now very beautiful, but that, of course, he does not know. Neither does he know that she is now an heiress."

The Colonel arose and paced the floor with quick and agitated steps.

"Don't reproach me, George," said Miss Redruth. "Have I not suffered? How could I have done differently?"

"Tied to such a scoundrel, who had not even the virtue of faithfulness—"

"She need not be tied to him, George," interposed Miss Redruth eagerly. "I consulted Mr. Ainsley, my lawyer, you know. He says that it will be easy to procure a divorce for Ignatia."

"Why should not the marriage be set aside as illegal?" demanded the Colonel. Miss Redruth colored.

"Because—because—" she stammered. "You see, George, the Holms are rich. Only two lives stand between Capt. Holm and a great estate—"

"And you want me—a Redruth, and a rich man—to claim alimony for my daughter!" cried the Colonel, in a stern ringing voice. "For shame, Jacobea. You would have me trade on her wrongs? You would have her accept money from this scoundrel?"

"No, no. Hear me," exclaimed Miss Redruth. "I would not have the marriage declared illegal, simply because there is another person to be considered who has not yet been mentioned."

"And who may this person be?"

"Ignatia's child!" cried Miss Redruth. "Her child! Ignatia's child? Great Heaven! Am I dreaming?"

"No, I wish you were," said Miss Redruth. "There is a child of three years, a girl. For her sake, as you must see yourself, the legality of the marriage must not be questioned."

The Colonel did not answer. He strode back and forth with bowed head and gathered brows, and Miss Redruth dared not question him, nor even attempt to soothe him.

"I don't think Ignatia so entirely to blame," she ventured to say, after a little.

The Colonel gave no sign that he heard the observation.

"This is a turning-point in her life," said Miss Redruth, after another uneasy silence. "I hope you don't intend to cast her off, George."

Still no answer from the Colonel.

Miss Redruth turned from the contemplation of his face to the open window, her firm, hard mouth growing firmer and harder, as she compressed it closely. Neither spoke again until a little basket chaise, drawn by a stout, shaggy pony, came leisurely along the highway and turned into the open farm gates, and Miss Redruth then exclaimed:

"Ignatia is come. How will you receive her?"

The Colonel answered in a hoarse voice, without looking up:

"Send her to me. Stay—you need not tell her I am here. Let her come in here. And let us meet alone, Jacob."

Miss Redruth arose and withdrew, the look of apprehension deepening in her face.

CHAPTER II.

IGNATIA.

The little basket chaise drew up before the porch of the stone house, and the young lady who held the reins tossed them to a stable lad who was at hand, and alighted, helping out a little child. The two ran lightly up the steps.

The hall was deserted when the pair entered it.

"Where's Aunty Jacob?" cried the young mother, in a gay, sweet voice. Her chair is empty. Shall we find her?"

She moved lightly across the floor, and then her eyes suddenly resting upon the grand figure and stern face of the returned soldier, she came to an abrupt halt. A cry of terror and horror, strangely mingled, came from her white lips. Her face blanched; her limbs trembled, she panted for breath.

The father and daughter stood face to face after a separation of nine long years!

The Colonel scarcely recognized the sallow, romping little creature he had left, in this magnificent woman. Her tall and slender figure was instinct with a stately grace. Her every movement indicated refinement and thorough breeding.

The Colonel did not move toward her, nor did the sternness of his countenance relax.

His daughter took a step toward him, a cruel agitation convulsing her frame. Her arms dropped, and her hands were clasped together. It seemed as if she would have knelt before him.

"Father! O father!" she cried, in an anguished appeal. "Father, speak to me."

That pleading cry went to the Colonel's soul. He forgot his daughter's error, remembering that she was his child—his only child. His heart melted within him. He silently opened his arms, and with a gasping cry Ignatia sprang forward and was folded to his breast.

For a little while there was silence between them, broken only by the girl's sobs and the soft caresses the Colonel showered upon her head and face. Then he drew her to a sofa, still enfolding her in his arms.

"Father," whispered Ignatia, brokenly, "do you know? Has Aunt Jacob told you—"

"I know all, my daughter," answered the Colonel gently.

"And you forgive me? You will not cease to love me."

The father answered only by a soft caress. Her terror and anguish aroused his tenderness and pity, and he had never in all her life loved her with such a yearning love as he felt for her at this moment when she lay trembling against his breast.

"Aunt Jacob has told me of your marriage, Ignatia," he said. "I will not upbraid you for keeping the matter a secret from me all these years. How long is it since you saw Captain Holm?"

"It is nearly three years, father," was the low reply. "I have not seen him since the child was three months old."

"Do you love him still?" asked the Colonel.

"Oh, no, no!" she murmured. "I would rather die than live with him as his wife."

"And this child is yours and his?"

"Yes, father; but she is not like him in character."

The Colonel looked at the little creature. She was scarcely three years old, and it was easy to see she had inherited no taint of her profligated father's nature.

"What is your name, little one?" asked the Colonel.

"Georgia Redruth" was the prompt answer.

The Colonel held out one hand with a smile to the child. When he had throned his tiny namesake upon his knee, his daughter knew she was forgotten.

She presently raised her head from its resting place and told him her story. It differed little from the narrative Miss Redruth had already given her brother. It seemed indeed, to the father, as he had heard her, that the girl had been more "sinned against than sinning."

"Do you suppose," he asked, "that Captain Holm knows now that you are an heiress?"

"I am sure he does not," answered the desolated young wife. "If he had known it he would have retuned to me. He never dreamed that you were the next heir to poor Uncle Ralph."

"You parted in a quarrel?"

"Yes, father, but it was not a sudden outbreak. He came home one evening from the town where his regiment was stationed in a terrible humor. We found afterward that every officer in his regiment had cut him, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was obliged to sell out his commission as soon as possible after that."

"He was full of rage, which he vented upon me. He cursed himself for falling in love with me, when he might have won an heiress.

"At last he took his effects and mounted his horse, and rode toward Sleaford at a furious pace. I have never seen him since. I do not know whether he is living or dead."

"Your young life shall not be blighted by this scoundrel!" cried the Colonel. "The law shall free you from any claims he may choose to make upon you when he discovers that his deserted wife is really an heiress. My first movement shall be to procure you a release from the villain."

"And until you have obtained a divorce from him, we will not go to Redruth."

"Will they let me keep my child?" asked Ignatia.

"Of course, dear."

"Dear father!" she said softly, "my whole life shall try to show my love and gratitude to you."

Before the Colonel could reply, Miss Redruth stalked into the room, unmistakably anxious.

A single glance set her mind at rest. The Colonel held his grandchild on his knee, and Ignatia was looking up at him with grateful eyes.

"All is forgiven and forgotten," said the Colonel cheerfully, "Ignatia and the child will start for London with me by the morning train."

"I will not take her to Redruth while that scoundrel has the shadow of a claim upon her."

The evening was passed pleasantly and without restraint. No further allusion was made to Capt. Holm, and Col. Redruth told stories of his Indian life, charming his hearers into forgetfulness of Ignatia's profligate husband.

At about two o'clock the next day, Col. Redruth, Ignatia and little Gorgia took their leave of Miss Redruth, and drove away from the Moor.

They were obliged to wait nearly an hour for the mail down train.

The gray dusk was falling when they steamed into the station at Huntingdon. A porter entered and lighted a ceiling lamp, and went out again.

Suddenly two young men came sauntering along the platform.

One approached the door of the coach occupied by Col. Redruth's family, and looked in. A guard came forward and addressed the young men, and ushered them into the very carriage occupied by the returned soldier.

Ignatia hurriedly drew her veil over her face, and sank back upon her seat, trembling and panic-stricken. Col. Redruth noticed that she seemed to cower in the shadows of her corner.

The next instant the train was once more on its way to the southward.

Col. Redruth looked at the intruders closely. One of them was an ordinary looking young man in military uniform, with a loud laugh and pompous manners. The Colonel did not bestow him a second glance.

His companion was slender, tall and graceful, and with a dashing, spirited air. His manner was a strange compound of grace, insolence and gentlemanliness. He was of florid complexion, his forehead high, his eyes of a blueish gray, and possessed of a strange power of attraction and fascination. His eyes reminded the Colonel, oddly enough, of the eyes of an Indian serpent.

"That man looks like an angel!" thought the Colonel. "And I believe he is at heart a devil!"

He withdrew his gaze slowly. At the same instant Ignatia breathed into his ear:

"That is he—my husband."

For the continuation of this story—the history of the divorce suit, its strange developments and result, see the New York Ledger dated October 14th, which is now ready and for sale at all the news depots. If you are not convenient to a news office, send three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New York city, and the Ledger will be sent to you by mail for one year.

The Destination of the French Indemnity.

Now that a considerable portion of the war indemnity—1,500,000,000 francs—has been liquidated by France, it is interesting to know what becomes of the money. Some information is supplied by the Prussian correspondent of the *Times*. He says

In the first place, 325,000,000 francs, being the purchase money for the Alsatian railways, must be deducted from the sum total. The rest 1,175,000,000 francs, is equal to 313,000,000 thalers. Of this 100,000,000 thalers have been reserved to endow the Generals, and another 4,000,000 thalers to assist those members of the landwehr and reserve whose pecuniary circumstances have suffered in the war. Two million thalers more will indemnify the Germans expelled from France; 7,000,000 thalers are allotted to ship-owners whose vessels were seized or detained in harbor by the blockade, and about 20,000,000 thalers have to go to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine for damages sustained and provisions supplied both to French and Germans in the campaign Add to this 5,000,000 thalers required for repairs and rolling-stock of the Alsace-Lorraine railways, and we have a total of 42,000,000 thalers consumed in redressing some of the evils wrought by the war. Of the remaining 271,000,000 thalers, government would, under a new act of Parliament, be entitled to appropriate 240,000,000 thalers as a pension for invalids; but as the whole sum is not required at once, and as the individual states are anxious to have a portion of their war expenditures reimbursed, it is assumed that only 31,000,000 will revert to the pension list for the present, and the remaining 240,000,000 be distributed. The division is made according to the number of men supplied by each State. In other words, Prussia, or rather the late North German Confederacy, receives five-sixths of the whole, the remaining sixth being portioned out between Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, and the southern half of Hesse, which before the war had a separate contingent. The 200,000,000 thalers thus accruing to North Germany will be employed in replenishing the war treasury, and cancelling a portion of the war debt. The war treasury amounts, it is well known, to 30,000,000 thalers. As to the war debt, treasury bonds to the amount of 35,000,000 thalers were redeemed within the last few weeks, 68,000,000 more fell due before the 1st of February, and 17,000,000 paper money are to be withdrawn from circulation in the course of the present year.

A Defunct Moon.

Galignani's Messenger says:

"Our readers are acquainted with M. Stanislas Meunier's effort to create a new science, Comparative Geology, by examining the structure of the numerous aerolites in the museums. We have already spoken of the various genera distinguished by him with the names of *Chantonnite, tadierite, aumalite, montrejite*, etc., according to the places where the meteorites had fallen; but we now see, from the article of M. Victor Meunier, that all these scattered elements are assuming a different shape, which deserves a place among the hypotheses which have some probability in their favor. Starting from the fact that the meteorites in our possession are minerals of definite chemical composition, M. Meunier inquires from what part of our solar system they may be supposed to come? Now, as the only solid planets we know of are those which lie within the girdle of the telescopic ones, themselves included—as Jupiter and Saturn are liquid or nearly so, while Uranus and Neptune are gaseous,—there is every probability that aerolites can only proceed from the first mentioned region. Again, their chemical composition leads to the belief that they are fragments of a planet which has ceased to exist; and as they fall on our globe, why might not this erratic celestial body have been a satellite of ours? To avoid circumlocution, M. Meunier gives this hypothetical planet a name: Geologia. The evidence of its existence many thousand years ago is of course only circumstantial, but on the other hand, there is no direct proof of its not having existed. The fragments of Geologia may have been whirling around the earth without our being aware of it, except by the occasional falling of one of them within our grasp, owing to some unknown accident. It is not the least curious circumstance of this new theory that it sprang into existence during the siege of Paris, when men's minds were engrossed with far different subjects for meditation."

A Runaway Banker Pays a Poor Washerwoman Her Deposit with Interest.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Mrs. Josslyn is a washerwoman, and works very hard for her living. In the palmy days of Harry Meiggs she deposited with him no less an amount than $2,500, and when Meiggs and her money were gone, the time in which a woman could lay up so large a sum from the profits of her business had gone also. But she washed on, and kept her head above water. Some two or three months ago she read in the *Overland Monthly*, or some other publication, of how much money her old banker had made in South America building railroads, and, with a beautiful faith in human nature which cannot be too highly commended, she embarked upon the Panama steamer, and wended her way to the sultry South, where Meiggs now holds sway. She sought the millionaire in the gorgeous residence so graphically described in the *Overland*, and presented her bank book and told her tale. Meiggs listened, and when she had finished he handed her a check for the amount of the deposit and interest from its date to the time of payment. She departed a wealthier and happier woman, and returned to San Francisco, where she arrived by the last steamer, and if any body wants to have a personal difficulty of a high character, they can secure the result in in its most brilliant form by speaking unfavorably of Harry Meiggs in her presence.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

The symptoms which usually precede Consumption are mostly of an insidious character, but quite marked enough to indicate to the intelligent physician what course of treatment ought to be followed in order to prevent its full development. If these earlier monitors were heeded Consumption, as a wide spread and devastating disease would be almost unknown. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in all recent attacks, will cleanse the morbid poison from the system and restore that circle of life which is too valuable to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. How many cases are there like that of Mr. Irvin, published below, which, if treated like his, would soon get well:

DR. KEYSER: You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and after the first dose of your Pectoral I received quite a relief, and I had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN.

No. 203 Third avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at $1.50 per bottle, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, remit $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send it by express. Pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseases sent wherever it is wanted by mail.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.

Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Help! help! cries the blood. I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

AN UNPROTECTED SYSTEM.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

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FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REFUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
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The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
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COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
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The Following For Sale Cheap:
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Buy and sell all kinds of

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CONVERSION OF U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be due in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4 3/5 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOLDS which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

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☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, October 2, 1871.

Gold dull; steady at 114⅛@114⅞. Loans were made at from 3-32 per cent. per day to flat for use. Clearances $62,500,000. Government bonds were higher to-day on the entire list than on Saturday, owing chiefly to the fact that the Treasury will buy at least double the amount of five-twenties advertised for during September. The Secretary reserves the right to deviate from his October programme. The speculative feeling on Stock Exchange was very weak this afternoon, under the belief that unsettled by the increased activity in money and various rumors in regard to the arrest of Bank officials. Hasty sales of Pacific Mail common stock broke from 61¾ to 56, and Erie declined from 32½ to 30¾. The decline in the other shares was less marked and although entirely speculative, best was heavy and lower. Central Railroad, New Jersey, the declared quarterly dividends at 2½ per cent., payable October 20th. Stock market at the close was steady and dull. Money was easy, of course, prices were checked for the time being. Money more active, ruling rates 7 per cent. State Stocks generally dull and lower. South Carolina weak and declining 2 per cent.

Sterling Exchange, 108¾.

Government Securities.—Sales of 1881, 118¾; 5-20's, 62, 116; do '64, 116; do '65, 116½; do new 116½; do '67, 114½; do '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6's, 124½.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 90½; Tennessee, old, 71¾; new, 71¾; Virginia new, 68; do old, 68; North Carolina old, 41; do new, 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 66¾; Quicksilver, 17¾; Mariposa, 12½; preferred, 28½; Adams Express, 63; Wells Fargo do, 53; American Merchants' Union do, 57; United States do, 58; Pacific Mail, 114½; N. Y. Central, 95¾; Scrip, 95¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 63; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 135; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 121; Northwestern, 89¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 116; Ft. Paul, 87½; preferred, 102; Wabash, 61¾; do preferred, 83; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 113½; preferred, 122; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; C. C. & C., 88¾; B. & Q., 133; Lake Shore, 103¾; Illinois Central, 135¾; Union Pacific, 28¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union Pacific bonds, 89¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 2, 1871. }

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114⅞
U. S. 6s. 1881	118⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s '62	115⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	115
U. S. 5-20s '64	116⅛	U. P. R. R.	85
U. S. 5-20s '65	116⅛	C. P. R. R.	102
U. S. 10-40s	111⅞	Cy. Pacifics	114¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 2, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the receipts, and the supply of common and medium grades is unusually large and steadily increasing; prime to choice roll is in fair demand and may be quoted at 21@22.

BROOM CORN—There is rather more inquiry, and, with limited arrivals and a comparatively light supply, the market is firmer; small sales at 5@7 cts—the demand is mainly for small lots.

CANNED FRUITS—Steady but unchanged.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts are increasing and prices are lower; we now quote at $10 per bushel.

CHEESE—The market is still reported steady, but there is no further change in prices; 13@14¾ for Goshen; 13@13¾ for Factory and 12@12½ for Dairy.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in more freely, and we reduce our quotations to $10.50@11 per bbl.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is rather more inquiry, and the stock in this market is very light. Country Lard unchanged at 8¾@9.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at $2.60@2.65 per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.30@2.40 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.50@5.50. Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CIDER—The arrivals continue very light for the season, and the market is quiet and unchanged. $5@6 per bbl, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing trade but no change whatever in prices, 22½@23 for standard brands.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches may be quoted at 7@8 for quarters, and 9@10 for prime halves. Nothing doing in apples. Blackberries, at 12@14 cts.

EGGS—The demand is increasing, and, with continued light receipts, the market is firm, and fresh may be quoted steady at 25.

FRUITS—Apples are arriving freely, but the demand, as yet, is up to the supply, and prices are still maintained; $2.50@3.00 per bbl. for fair to good, and $4@5@5.50 for choice. The supply of Quinces is pretty well reduced, and, with a steady demand, prices are firmer, though not quotably higher, $5@7 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Grapes steady at 5 @6 cts per lb.

FLOUR—We can report a continued firm market, though there is no excitement, and, for as we can learn, no material improvement in the demand; however, stocks are only fair, holders generally seem indifferent about selling, while the recent advance in prices is fully maintained; good to choice spring extras, $6.75@7; choice (old) Minnesota, Baker's Bros., $7.50; good to choice red winter wheat, $6.75@7.00.

GRAIN—There was a fair attendance at the grain exchange to-day, but the volume of business was small, which is owing to the fact that the offerings were mostly light; besides, holders are indifferent about selling unless they can realize full prices. The following sales were reported:

5 lbs red and white wheat, (mixed) $1 42
100 " white wheat, 1 45
200 " red wheat, 1 40

From the above it will be seen that wheat may be fairly quoted at $1.40 for red, and $1.45 for white, and the continue light receipts and the demand considerably in excess of the supply. Oats steady but unchanged; mixed, 37½@38; white, 40@40c were recognizant of 500 bushels white having been offered at 40, with 41½ bid. Corn is firm with considerable inquiry; we advance our quotations on shelled to 67@68. Rye is still quoted at 80@88. Barley—No. 1 spring $2.35@2.40; fall 80@90.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Importers of Brazil coffees are reaping a rich harvest in the way of profits on purchases made in July and August, with the prospect of obtaining still higher prices, in view of the fact that no goods can be brought from Rio at less than 1c per lb over the market rates now ruling at New York and Baltimore. Cargoes are selling at ite gold in bond on the sea board, while invoices readily command 1@1½c per lb. gold duty paid. So confident are the eastern operators in another advance that coffees are being sought for in the west for future purchases to the extent of 2,700 bags were made by a Baltimore firm in St. Louis last week at rates below the cost of importation, to say nothing of the freight overland to St. Louis. Such transactions prove that the western merchants are not alive to a sense of the situation and will be compelled to replenish their stocks at very high cost. The stock in first hands is small and well under control; country merchants would do well to lay in fresh stocks just now, for it is almost certain that our quotations will be advanced before the close of this week. Sugar—Importers of raw sugars have at last let go and the eastern market is full of goods offering at reduced prices. The prospective crop is in very good condition, and unless frost interferes the product of the plantations will be very largely in excess of last year. Molasses—New Orleans dull. The finer grades of Syrups are well up in prices with no good prospect of a decline from the late advance. Rice—Carolina scarce at all points with sales at very high figures. We notice a sale of 30 tierces by Habersham & Co. rice dealers in Baltimore, to go to Charleston at 9c per lb. This looks like "carrying coals to New Castle," but such is the fact. The present crop was damaged largely by the late storms which, over-run the south in september, and will fall short about 20 per cent from last year.

SUGAR—Refined—Standard Hards, 14; A, 13¾; B, 13; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾; Cuba Sugars—Choice, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@ 13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21; Prime, 20; Good, 19; Fair, 18@18¾; Java, 25@28. Laguayra, 19@ 20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 23@23. Lower grades, 20@22.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Dunham's, 70. Brune's, 70; other grades, 45@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@68.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 6¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 90. Cloves, 20. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HONEY—Stead at 25@30 cts per lb.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 20@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3¾ cts.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HAY—The arrivals of baled, particularly by river, have been unusually large within the past few days, and the market in consequence is a little weak and prices a shade lower; we now quote at $23@25 per ton, fair to prime.

LARD—Pittsburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $21@22 per ton for Bran, $23@24 for Seconds; $33@35 for Middlings, and $43@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—The receipts continue liberal, and the demand is only fair; prices are nominally unchanged, $3.00@3.50 per bbl, in small lots—for outside figure for Silver Skins.

OIL—Lard Oil is in rather better demand; No. 1 Extra, 75@77, in a jobbing way—round lots, of course, can be had considerably below these quotations.

POTATOES—Irish, steady but unchanged; 65@70c per bushel. Sweets are still quoted at $2.50@3.00 per bbl for Baltimore's, and $3.25@ 3.50 for Jersey's.

POULTRY—Dull but unchanged; live Chickens, 4@5.25 cts per lb; Turkeys, 10@12.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 7¼@8; ribbed s des, 8@8¼; short ribbed sides, 8¾@8¾; clear sides, 10@10¼; sugar cured shoulders, 10@ 10¼; Breakfast Bacon, 11@11¼; sugar cured Hams, 16@17. Prime kettle Lard, in tes, 10@ 10¼. Canvassed Dried Beef, 18@18¾. Mess Pork, $14@14¾.

PEANUTS—Steady at 12@15 cts.

RAGS—Quoted at 2@4 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed continues dull, but prices are unchanged; $3.20@3.30, per bushel, for sound lots. Clover Seed unchanged nominally unchanged, $7. Flaxseed continues scarce and is in demand; $1.80@1.85 per bushel.

SUMAC—Is in demand; 5c. Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 2, 1871. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the point from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Blue & H., Etna Green	2 cars
Greenawald & Kahn, Cincinnati	2 cars
P. McGrath & Bro., Wooster	1 car
R. B. Alsdorf, Newark	1 car
D. James, Columbia	1 car
D. S. Kerr, Lancaster	1 car
Marks Bro., Urbana	3 cars
S. Hoffman, Mansfield	2 cars
Sadler, Haven & Co., Cincinnati	1 car
Needy Bro., Mansfield	1 car
D. Boyd, Crestline	1 car
L. Wilson, Crestline	1 car
Holmes, L & Co., Nevada	1 car
Hamilton & Bro., Indianapolis	3 cars
B. B. Jordon, Indianapolis	3 cars
A. Bland, Etna Green	1 car
John Shepard, Bridgeport	2 cars
J. Meek, Sallneville	1 car
B. Fisher, Smith's Ferry	1 car
Total	31 cars

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle to-day was heavy; in addition to the 31 loads from the west, there were several loads brought over from East Liberty, at least six, which would made 37 cars, or, calculating 19 to the car, 703 head; add to this 300 driven in from the adjoining country, and we have in all 1,000 head, which, ordinarily, is a heavy supply, but especially was it so to-day. Cattle were plenty and (the butchers thought) rather cheaper than last Monday, as well as the Monday preceding, and they bought largely, some of them taking enough to do two, three weeks, and, this being the case, there was not even an average demand, whereas the supply, as already noted, was unusually large, and the market was a hard one, generally regarded as being the worst of the season. It is probable that nearly, if not all cheaper, excepting of the entire number were left over—some of the drovers placed the number unsold at one-half—and this, as is well known to those who know anything about this market, is something very unusual. Most of the regular dealers, as well as the outsiders, had more or less left over, some of them out of five cars sold two loads; some with ten cars sold one load. We were unmindful of one dealer, who had a very fine bunch of steers, out of which, at last accounts, not a single one had been sold.

The quality, as a general thing, was poor, the great bulk of the offerings being of the lower grades, with very few extra and prime steers, prime butchers stock sold more readily and at relatively better prices than the common and medium grades, at from 5 to 5½c, and it required something good to bring the outside quotation. Many of the butchers were unable to buy very good cattle at 4¾@5.

In regard to the immediate future of the cattle trade, the prospect at present is not very flattering. Dealers generally believe that the offerings will be heavy for some time to come, as the country is represented as being full to overflowing, and cattle and stock growers generally as being anxious to sell, and, therefore, a further decline is anticipated. This will be the case if the 50,000 cattle now on the way come over here in a body, but there is no knowing that such will be the case.

Jacob Lobman reports 35 head of good to prime Washington Co. stock at 4¾@5.

Jacob Haverstick reports 19 head of prime Butler Co. steers, averaging 1,300 lbs; held at 5¼—cost about 6¾, having been fed seven months.

Filler & Scheetzhaus, 18 head of common to prime Butler Co. stock at 3½@5.

S Marks & Bro reports 82 fair to prime Ohio steers at 4¾@5.

Neeley & McMillan report 31 head of Washington Co. stock at 4¾@5¾.

S Kaufman reports 43 fair to good Ohio stock at 4½@5½.

Rothschilds & Zeigler report 53 head, from Washington Co. and one load from East Liberty at 4½@5¾.

Jacob Shamberg, 7 from Washington Co, and 30 head of Western.

Peter Hartman reports 30 head of Western stock at 4@5 cts.

H Varner reports 34 head of Green Co. stock at 3½@4¾; 19 head, for Bayment, (from Indiana) at 3¾@4½.

Greenawald & Kahn report 2 loads from Cincinnati and 2 loads on commission, for W L Wilson, from Ohio, at 4@5¼—about one half left over.

Sadler, Haven & Co. sold 2 loads of Kentucky bull steers, fair quality, at 4¾@5¼; 2 loads from Hobbie Co., Ohio (for Browning) at 4@ 5¼—about one load left over.

Jas Neely reports 40 head of good to prime Ohio stock at 4¾@5¾.

Keefer & Beyer, 33 head of fair to common Washington Co. stock at 3¾@4¾—about one half left over.

S Lowensteine, 1 car load of Western stock at 3½@4¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 5 loads, of which 3 loads were left over; sold at 3½@5.

Sol Trauman reports 2 car loads of Ohio stock at 4½@5¾—12 left over.

Jas Hanlin reports 24 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@5.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. report 5 loads of western cattle—two loads left over.

Carr & McAlister, 60 head of fair to prime Western stock at 4¾@5¾.

Norris & Wright report 19 head of good to prime Washington Co. stock at 4¾@5¾.

Geo Minisinger, 6 head of Beaver Co. stock at 5@5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale to-day was comparatively small, scarcely 1,5 0 head, though, never itheless, it was fully up to the demand. As we noted in our last report, the demand for sheep in this market has commenced to fall off as the butchers are buying an increased number of hogs, and besides, this kind of stock is now and has been all this year, higher relatively than either cattle or hogs. However, as yet there is no quotable decline in prices, and there will not be a decl ne in the country before there is much of a break here; sheep sold at from $2.90@5.50 per head, and lambs at $1.50@4.

Keefer & Krause sold 31 lambs, at $2.50@3.00 per head.

Wm. Fowler of Allegheny Co. reports 111; sold sheep, at $1.50@4.50; and lambs, at $1.50@ 3.50.

Adam Eckert reports 12 sheep, at $3@4.50, and 26 lambs, at $1.50@3.00.

Sheitemantle & Flinner report 170 lambs, at from $2@3.50.

John Dunn sold 85 lambs an average of $3¾; 85 sheep, on commission, for Meanor, at an average of about $3.

Neeley & Fairly report 210; sold sheep at $2.40@3; lambs, at $1.50@4.

McNeese & Bingham of Butler Co. reported 350 head

Jas. Shaw of Mercer Co. reports 87; lambs at an average of $2.50, and sheep at $3¾.

R. McSwain reports 100 sheep at an average of 5 cts; 65 lambs, at $2.50@3.

HOGS.

We can report a fair retail trade in this class of stock, at about last week's prices, say 5@5¾ cts in a retail way. The offerings although not large were fully up to the demand.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Jimmy Martin was on hand to-day, and made himself conspicuous by sitting on the top of a high fence taking observations. Perhaps he was keeping a sharp look out for bulls.

Needy was very emphatic in his opinion about the market, to-day as being one of the meanest of the season.

James Hunter, (with Holmes, Lafferty & Co.) has fitted up a very snug and commodious feed yard, in Allegheny. It can accommodate comfortably some 10 loads of cattle.

John H. Glass, of the firm of Holmes, Lafferty & Co. who has been absent in the far west for several months, is expected to reach home this week.

Julius Voetter, hog merchant, at East Liberty, returned from Europe last week.

The numerous friends of Sadler, Haven & Co. will be gratified to learn that their business is steadily increasing.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 2, 1871. }

The petroleum trade continues very quiet; it is true, the market has been stronger during the past two days, and prices a shade better, but in our market there is nothing doing except filling old contracts, and the most of those have been filled. If the market would afford it, their could be considerable oil sold for the remaining months of this year, as the great majority of our refiners have but few contracts unsettled; however, at current prices there is no margin, and the only alternative for our manufacturers is to close their works as soon as they get through with previous sales—contracts made early in the season when prices were much higher than they have been at any time since.

CRUDE.

The same old story; a very dull market, and no change in prices. Parker quoted at 4½5, with a sale of 500 bbls reported at that place.

REFINED.

Firm but very quiet; spot, 24; October, 24¼; November or December, 24¼. No sales.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

National O W, account Fisher Bros	74
National O W, account Thomas King	160
National O W, account Meanor Bros	224
H W C Tweedle, account James Clark	74
H W C Tweddin, account T P Miller	388
Commercial O W, account Bates & G	80
L Oppenheimer, account Owner	74
Riverside O W, account H S Duncan	302
Forsythe O W, account Bates & G	1078
Petrolite O W, account Porterfield & K	474
National O W, account Thos Hackett	74
Sanbeam O W, account W Stewart	154
Kier's O W, account Bates & G	634
Standard O W, account Bates & G	80
Cosmos O W, account H McKelvy	610
Total	4,480

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 245 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 245.

(By P. & A. Telegraph Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1:45 P. M.—October, first half 24@24¼c; last half 24¼@24½c; October and December 24¼@24½c. Crude 14c.

3 P. M.—First half October 24½@24¾c; last half do. 24¾@24½c; November and December 24¾@24½c. Crude 14c.

NEW YORK, October 2, 12 M.—Market opened dull and inactive, with prices unchanged; holders asking 24c for cargo and first half of October. We quote spot nominally at 24c. crude; market remains unchanged and there is no demand; holders firm at 14¾ to 14¾c; no sales reported.

3 P. M.—Market very quiet and very little doing; rumored sale of 2,000 bbls. first half October at 23¾c; cargoes freely offered at 24c. We quote spot nominally at 24c, buyers option; last half 24¼c; nothing doing in crude; holders quiet and firm at 14¾ for 47 gravity; no buyers at this price; no sales reported in crude.

OIL CITY, October 2, 12:05 P. M.—Oil City $5.05; Lower Road $4.82, asking $4.85.

PARKERS, October 2, 12:10 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at 24½ to 25c.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 2, 12:10 P. M.—Market quiet at $4.30.

TITUSVILLE, October 2, 12:15 P. M.—Market very quiet to-day; sellers firm, asking $4 62½ @4.65 for Upper and $4.70@4.72½ for Church Run. Buyers not disposed to buy at price asked.

ROUSEVILLE, October 2, 11:20 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.75 to $4.80. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $4.80.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 2, 5 P. M.—Consols 93, 5-20s, '62, 92¾; '65, 93½; '67, 92¾, 10-40s, 90. FRANKFORT, October 2.—5-20s, of '62, 95¼@ 95¾.

PARIS, October 2.—Rentes 96f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 9¾@9⅞d.; California wheat 13s; spring 11@11s 8d; winter 11s 9d.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, October 1, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Excited and 1½c higher; $1.28¾ for October; $1.24½ for seller first half month; this afternoon the market was firmer and fairly active at $1.25¾ for October; $1.25½ for seller last half month.

CORN—No. 2 mixed active and stronger at 47¾@47¾c cash; 47¾@48¼c for October; 58¼c for seller last half month; this afternoon the market was quiet at 47¾@47¾c.

OATS—Firm and higher; No. 2 29¾c cash; 30¾c for seller last half month.

RYE—No 2 firm at 65¾@66c.

BARLEY—No 2 seller fall, 85c.

HIGHWINES—Firm and active and wanted at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

MESS PORK—$13.00@13.25.

LARD—9¾c.

SHOULDERS—6¾c.

HOGS—Active and a shade firmer at $4.35@ 4.55.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2.25@5.75.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Cotton firm, with middling upland at 19¼c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $4.40@5.00; common to good extra $5.10@7.40; good to choice 7.35@ 7.75; white western extra $7.75@8.30; Ohio extra $5.20@7.80. St. Louis $5.20@8.25. Rye Flour firm at $4.70@5.60. Corn Meal steady; Brandywine $4.20. Whisky firm. Buyers option sales of 1. Wheat dull; spring No 2 $1.40@1.41; winter red western $1.68@1.72; amber Michigan $1.73@1.75. Rye firm; western and State nominally steady; at Chicago 90@95c. Malt quiet. Corn dull; western mixed at 76@76½c; white 77@77½c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 54@ 54c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee firm: Rio 19@21¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining at 9¾@9¾c for Cuba; grocery 10@10¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 14¾c; refined 25c. Tallow dull; prime, unchanged, lines $11¾; prime pork $10@10.25; prime mess $11. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; middles firm; long clear 8c. Lard firmer; No 1 to steam 9¾@10¼c; kettle dried 10¼@10¾c; November 10c; December 9¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 11@13½c.

LATEST—Flour firm; $7.55@7.60 for shipping extra. Wheat dull; spring No 2 $1.39@1.61¾; winter red western $1.68@1.72. Corn firm at 94@95c. Lard quiet. Eggs firm at 23½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 2—Total beeves 9,500 for to-day, 142 cars at Communipaw, 8 at One Hundred and Fifth street, and 7 at Weehawken, or 485 head. Market not quite as depressed as on Friday, all stock selling; still trade is heavy. Cattle sell at 7@8c; Texans, 6@6½c; poor to prime, 6@10c; fair to good 10½@11c; best 12c, save a car of holiday beeves, 11 cwt. net at 1,961 lbs, averaged about 13½c. The average quality being below medium; 8 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, sold at $45 each; 1 cars, 5 cwt, 7c; 1 cars Kentucky, 84 cwt. 10@10½c; 1 cars Illinois 6¾ cwt. 10c; 8 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 10¼c. Sheep; 34,000 for week, and 10,000 for to-day; market slow and heavy; 4c bid, 5c asked for sheep, with a quarter per cent. decline on lambs, or 6@6½c for western; 5c for fat Canada and 5¼c for choice; 5¾@6c for prime to 6@6c; and few extras at 6¼c, as car 98 lb Ohio 5¾c. Hogs; 15,000 for week and 98 cars to-day; market fairly active at 6@6¼c for live, and 6¾@7¾c for dressed; receipts active to-day; 20 cars Ohio, 160 lbs, 5¼c; 2 cars Michigan, 185 lbs, 5c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Beeves very dull; prices in favor of buyers; sales of 4,000 head at Pennsylvania and western railroad lots, 5¾c choice 7½c; fair to good 6@6½c; common 4@5¾c per lb. Sheep unchanged; sales of 16,000 at 5@6c per lb. Hogs dull; 4,312 sold at 6¾@ 6¾c per cwt.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 2.—There is only moderate business at unchanged, while prices. We quote Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings at 13½c; do H 13c; do I 12½c; do D 11½c; do E 10½c; do C 9½c; Lonsdale 8-4 sheetings 30c; do 9-4 35c; do 10-4 do 40c; Pepperell 9-4 do 37½c; do 10-4 do 42½c; Pepperell 9-4 do 37½c; do 10-4 do 42½c; Fruit of Loom bleached muslin 12½c; do Cambric 14c; do 4-4 unbleached for 10½c; do 6-4 do 28c; Great Falls 9-4 do 16c; Hill's Semper Idem 10c; do 10 inch 14½c; Hope 14; printing cloths 7¾c; Atlantic calicoes 11½c for fancy makes; printed delaines 20c; Manchester reps 25c; Red Cross Wigans 11½@12½c; Green Star No. 12 Cambrics 12½c; Lonsdale Rock do 22½c; Manville and Masonville paper cambrics 11½c, and Washington cambrics 8½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Cotton steady; low middling 19@19¼c. Flour buoyant; family $5@7.25, but all kinds are held higher. Wheat steady; No 2 Red $1.45@1.46. Corn firmer; sales sample lots $1.52. Corn firm at 56c. Oats steady at 33@40c. Rye steady at 78@80c. Groceries active and firmer. Sugars firmer. Coffee steady; extra 25@25c. Eggs dull at 21@22c. Butter dull and declined to 17@23c. Cheese steady at 12@13c. Provisions unchanged. Pork $12.25@13 asked, $12.50 offered. Lard dull but firm at 8¾c asked. Bulk meats dull; not sale. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾c; clear sides declined; sales shoulders at 7c; sides clear rib at 7¾c; closing nominal. Whisky firm at 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—Tobacco active and unchanged; sales 36 hhds. Bagging: nothing doing in round lots; small sales on orders at 19@19½c for heavy hemp and flax. Cotton quiet and firm; middling 19c. Flour firm and active. Wheat $1.35@1.45. Corn 50@55c. Oats 37½@40c. Rye 75@80c. Provisions dull but generally good but less firm. Pork $13.00@13.50 for round lots and on orders. Bacon: shoulders 7½c; clear sides 7¾c; packed sides 8¼c; canvassed light; prices very firm; fancy sugar cured 14¾ @15½c, all packed. Lard steady; 9¾@10c. Whisky 85@90c.

Toledo

TOLEDO, October 2.—Flour firm. Wheat strong and 2@3c higher; No 2 Wabash $1.45@ $1.45. No 3 do $1.35; No 1 white Michigan $1.57; amber Michigan $1.55. No 1 red $1.52; No 2 do $1.48; rejected red $1.32. Corn firm and 1c higher; high mixed 58¢; low do 56c; yellow 60¾c; white 57¾@58¾c. Oats steady; No 1 39½c; No 2 37¼@38c; Michigan 38½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Flour firm; Wisconsin, Minnesota and extra family $7.00@ 8.00; Indiana and Ohio $6.75@7.50. Wheat advanced; red western $1.60. Rye held at 95c. Corn firm; yellow 88c; mixed western 81@83c. Oats dull; white 48@50c; mixed western 47c. Crude petroleum 18c; refined 23¼c. Whisky steady at $1.01.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 2.—Flour — extra spring $6.00. Wheat, No. 2, active and 2c better, $1.25¾; No. 1 $1.26. Corn, No. 3 39c. Oats, No. 2 mixed 43c. Rye, No. 1 65½c. Barley, No. 2, 62½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—Flour firm. No sales of grain; strong upward tendency. Refined petroleum closed firm at 22¾@23c for car lots; 25¾@26c for small lots; crude quiet at $5.50.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, October 2.—Cotton active and firm; low middling 18c.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—Cotton advanced; 18¾ @18¾c.

CHARLESTON, October 2.—Cotton quiet and firm at 18¾c.

MOBILE, October 2.—Cotton firm at 18¾@ 19c.

GALVESTON, October 2.—Cotton: no quotations.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 2.—3 cars lumber, John Nanz; 1 do do, Jas McBriar; 1 do do, A Schwivel; 5 do cooperage, Ralya & R; 5 bxs cheese, G Mueger; 2 cars do, Saxenmeyer & Suydam; 11 bbls apples, 4 do quinces, F Owens; 1 car mdse, C G McMillan; 4 bbls quinces, John Herbert; 2 cars lumber, McKirdy & Milnhiles; 1 do do, J McBriar; 1 car ear corn, Adams & Knox; 90 hides, G Wettach; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 do metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 bbl cider, C H Moriege; 1 car pig metal, Graff, B & Co; 1 car wheat, Glim re & Co; 13 bbls cider, C H Morriege; 1 car mdse, Jas O'Hanlin; 3 bags, McCallum, Cochran & Co; 1 car stone, Forrester & M; 1 do do, W Huenat; 30 do do, Maxseed, Thompson & Lyons; 40 bbls glue, F W Gerdis; 1 car lime, A G Neff; 1 do do, Dunseith, L & Co; 1 car shingles, Spear & G; 1 do metal, Lewis, B & D.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, October 2.—3 cars metal, Lindsay & berger, B & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Pitts Bolt Co; 2 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co, Preston & Co; 2 do do, Wilson, Glass & Co; 256 bbloms, J Moorhead & Co; 100 bbls lime, McKee & Bros; 1 car lath, W J McMasters; 1 car lumber, B Schmidt; 1 do do, A B Berger; 155 bbls apples, 23 bxs quinces, Aiken, Lee & Co; 1 car clay, Lewis, Dilworth & Co; 1 car sand and clay, Park & Bro; 1 car bbls, Graff, B & Son; 1 car brick, 1 do clay, Zug & Co; 1 car shoulders, Wm B Hay & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 52 bdls p paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 250 do do, Godfrey & Clark; 91 bags oats, 9 do wheat, Wm Wells & Co; 46 sks potatoes, 12 bbls apples, 3 do quinces, Van Fossan & S; 3 cars lumber, Graff, B & Son; 1 bbl tallow, Wm Fiaccus & Son; 80 sks oats, M Steel & Son; 2 bollows, Whitmore, Wolf, D & Co; 10 bxs cheese, T Bowman; 9 bbls lard, 5 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 tub cheese, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 44 bbls apples, 1 do peas, J B Alexander; 100 sks wheat, 1 bbl apples, J Roop; 2 bbls potatoes, 41 sks e corn, McBane & Anjer; 5 bbls apples, H J McCracken & Bro.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 2.—100 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 200 sks flour, 1 Hippley; 64 tons pig iron, Lonsdale & Collard; 1 car wheat, Jas Young & Winters; 41 sks barley, Fred Schields; 21 do wheat, Robb & Co; 20 do do, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 22 do do barley, A Bryan; 1 car bran, W H Nantker & Son; 1 do bulk corn, Exchange National Bank; 1 car e corn, J W Hongartiner; 1 car hay, Reed & Gregory; 1 car bran; 1 do middlings, John McKirdy & Co; 25 bales cotton, 25 do do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 4 bbls tobacco, W & D Hinchman; 2 bls sks feathers, 1 Dickey & Co; 10 tons pig iron, J W Porter; 1 car hay, Adams & Knox; 1 car corn, in bulk, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do stuff, in bulk, M F Herron; 1 car e corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 car bulk oats, W H Graff & Co; 2 tons d beef, F Sellers & Co; 190 sks oats, J Hippley.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 2.—100 bbls flour, T C Jennings & Bro; 1 car e corn, Dean; 2 cars m iron, Harbaugh, M & Co; 1 do iron ore, Carnagie, Kloman & Co; 1 do stone, W Meiser; 1 do do, C Miller; 1 do do, J Hluchcliff; 2 do apples, C Holmes; 4 cars iron ore, Jones & L; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 cars staves, R Lucas; 190 sks corn, Dorrington Bros; 45 bgs corn, 115 do rye, W Weish & Co; 150 bgs wheat, 162 do do, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 20 bbls apples, Loh, Son & Co; 1 car lumber, J Campbell; 1 car m iron, Pgh F & Iron Co; 2 cars l stone, Graff, B & Co; 36 bbls apples, Houck, Jamieson & Co; 123 sks corn, Scott & Gisal; 50 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car s iron, Everson, Prestot & Co; 1 car oats, First National Bank; 4 cars barley, P Duff & Sons.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 2.—254 rails rr iron, Burlington & C R RK; 5 sks flour, J Auderneide;

HOME NEWS.

Duff's College.—Evening classes now open.

The Jurors, summoned to appear in the District Court on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1871, are hereby notified that their services will not be required until Monday, October 16th, 1871. By order of the Court.
JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.
PITTSBURGH, October 2nd, 1871.

Application for Divorce.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday, a libel in divorce of Nicolo *matrimonii*, was filed in behalf of Elenor Walsh, by her next friend, W. S. Harrah, against Thos. Walsh. The application is based on the ground of cruel treatment. A subpoena was ordered to the first Monday of December, 1871.

Those good, humane and benevolent people who have taken or desire to take an interest in the Institution for Aged and Indigent Women, are reminded that it is to be formally inaugurated to-day, at the new building erected for the purpose, at Allentown, and desire its use near Wilkinsburg. Those who desire to be present will take the Wall's Station Accommodation train at 11:51 A. M.

HEAD QUARTERS 18TH REGIMENT, }
Pittsburgh, October 2, 1871. }
General Order, No. ——
The Fourteenth Regiment of 2d brigade, 13th Division, will report fully armed and equipped at armory of Pittsburgh Zouaves, opposite Union Depot, on Wednesday evening October 4th, at 9 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of participating in reception to General Grant.

By order of
E. C. NEGLEY,
Lieut. Colonel 18th Regiment.

East Liberty News Agency.

Mr. William Anderson, the popular and obliging news and periodical agent, on Frankstown avenue, East Liberty, continues to deliver the GAZETTE to subscribers in his district. Orders for the paper left with him will receive prompt attention.

Mr. Anderson also keeps a choice assortment of tobacco and cigars, suited to every taste. We commend him to the patronage of the people of the village and valley of East Liberty.

Mansfield News Agency.

Our patrons in and around Mansfield are notified that Mr. Reese Evans, who has so long and faithfully served the GAZETTE to them, has relinquished the agency, and is successor, Marshall & Brother, News and Periodical agents in the borough of Mansfield, who will receive all subscriptions to the GAZETTE and settle for the same. While we regret the retirement of Mr. Evans, we feel sure in assuring our numerous readers in that neighborhood that they will find Marshall & Brother attentive and accommodating, and with a fine stock and variety of papers, magazines, books, etc., always on hand.

Letter Carriers' Report.

Following are the reports of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny letter carriers for the month of September:

PITTSBURGH.	Delivered	Collected.
Mail Letters	134,124	203,734
Drop Letters	13,505	17,228
Newspapers	48,309	4,542
Total	195,698	122,503

ALLEGHENY.	Delivered	Collected.
Mail Letters	65,266	22,845
Drop Letters	5,293	1,903
Newspapers	41,539	1,440
Total	109,488	25,698

Domestic Flannels.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., 115 Wood street, are the sole agents in these cities for Fullerton's and the Greenville barred flannels. They have at present some of the most beautiful specimens of these domestic fabrics that we have ever seen. It would be difficult to distinguish between them and the imported articles, as the retail merchants are all free to acknowledge. The samples we saw yesterday left nothing more like velvet to desire. The fall trade has now fully set in, and all hands are as busy as bees at 115 Wood street, attending to numerous customers, who are making heavy drafts on every line of goods in the establishment. But the arrival of daily replenished by fresh arrivals. Let those who stand in need of the articles examine those domestic flannels.

Dr. William's Card, the Truth Will Out.

It will be remembered that it was published some time ago in the *Post* that Dr. N. H. Williams was refused a vote at Washington, Pa., on account of not being registered; which was not true. Dr. Williams was registered as Court House, long before the election, in the presence of R. Acker, and other witnesses, he then visited Brownsville, Uniontown, Mt. Pleasant and Smithfield, returned thence to Brownsville, where he delivered his meeting, and proceeded 25 miles to Washington to vote; on his arrival he was informed that a party there said he could not vote as he was in town for the purpose of voting, and if he did vote the house would be burned down. Whereupon the doctor told them he felt easy on that subject, for he would not trouble the ballots, as they were all there already. This is the true reason Doctor Williams did not vote. N. H. WILLIAMS.

Pullman Palace Cars between Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Comp any, we are glad to learn, and the travelling public will be glad to learn, has put "Pullman Palace Cars" on its line between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, starting on the "Philadelphia Express" train at 8:30 A. M., and on the "Mail and Express" train, leaving Baltimore at 10:10 P. M. The Pullman cars will not be detached at Harrisburg, but will proceed with the Northern Express to Baltimore. Travellers between Baltimore and Pittsburgh and further west, will find this a most desirable forward to be one of the most attractive and pleasant in the whole country. The "Pullman Cars" will doubtless run between Baltimore and Washington as soon as the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, now approaching completion, under the energetic management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, shall reach the capital.

Brunot's Indian Council.

We take the following from the Portland, Oregon, *Christian Advocate*:

The Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, recently held a council with the Indians of the Tulalip Reservation, on Puget Sound. He gave the Indians an address full of sound, practical wisdom. Kanim Chief, Napoleon, being brought forward dressed in his best, a stately, fine looking honest old Indian chief. Advancing with much dignity, he said before Mr. Brunot a bundle of sticks, and with genuine eloquence, said: "Those represent the number of my people that have died during the past year; fifteen of them killed by whisky sold to them by bad white men and those bad white men have not been punished for it." His address was to the point, practical, and full of good common sense, and he spoke with the earnestness of one who felt the pain of loss. Several others spoke; the conference lasting, until it was time for the boat to leave.

Beaver Falls.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Sept., 29, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—*Gentlemen,*—Most of the people who take an interest in politics, have a preference among all the long list of persons named as probable candidates for the next Presidential election. The East has probably two dozen, who would like the office of President, and the West is full of them. Our own State we have quite a number of very noble men who could fill either of the offices. But a small look is sufficient as well as to the other pre-requisites usually considered as necessary for such high offices. And as one who expects to vote and to take a part in the performance of the coming term of four years, I will make my nomination through your paper, for President, E. Rhoades, of Rhode Island; for Vice President, G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania—the soldier and citizen, the ability, the popularity, the availability, all combined. And we could elect them.
SOLDIER.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending October 1st, 1871, as reported by order of the Board of Health. By J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician:

Apoplexy of the lungs, 1; softening of the brain, 1; cholera infantum, 2; consumption, 6; croup, 1; disease of the heart, 3; disease of the bowels, 3; diptheria, 2; dropsy, general, 1; dysentary, 1; remittent fever, 3; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; inflamation of the bowels, 1; inflamation of the brain, 2; inflamation of the brain and men's, 1; inflamation of the lungs 2; nosarasmus, 1; pneumatare birth, 1; small-pox, 10; tubercular meningitis 1; unknown, 1; still births, 3.

Of the above there were under one year, 15; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 4; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 7; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 4; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80, to the above, 0.

Males, 38; Females, 30; White, 56; Total, 56.

The High School.

We understand that Professor Jas. Thompson will be an applicant for the office of Principal of the High School of this city made vacant by the death of Prof. Philotus Dean.

We mean no disparagement of the qualifications or claims of any other aspirant for this important place, when we say it would be a proud day for the city and the school, if the lamented Dean should have such a successor. Professor Thompson's life has been devoted to the cause of education. His experience as a practical teacher extends over twenty-five years both in public and private institutions. He has never ceased to be a student as well as a teacher, and is up to the most improved methods and discipline. He has the gentleness of rod and manner, as exemplar of the highest grade of morals, and as a teacher, succeeds in securing his pupils in the love of duty. He is and has necessary rule of discipline. He is a gentleman accomplished, erudite and refined requisite, and dowed with all the qualities of person, for adorning, rarely combined in one person, for adorning, rarely combined in one person. High School, we office of Principal of our the choice of the *bli* rejoice if he shall be

Fire Marshal's.

Joseph A. Butler, Esq., "port. Allegheny county, reported the Marshal for months of August and September during the were twenty-six fires in the county, including chimneys, &c. By these fires property was destroyed to the amount of $8,989,00. The insurances amounted to $38,990,00. The total value of property on which this insurance was effected was $64,085,00, leaving property uninsured to the amount of $126,695,00. The August fire and the heaviest loss occurred on the 12th of September, at Hutchinson's oil refinery on the corner of Washington and Preble streets, Allegheny city. At this fire, property was destroyed to the amount of $5,000. No persons have been killed to remove nuisances which endangered property by fire.

The causes of the fires were as follows:

Sparks from chimneys	2
Bake oven	1
Defective flues	1
Careless use of matches	1
Gas fixtures	1
Watchman's lamp	1
Careless use of oil	1
Ash box	1
Drug	1
Incendiarism	1

The other fires were from trifling causes.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Proposed Visit To-morrow—Preparations for His Reception—Meeting of Citizens at the Mayor's Office—The Lincoln Club—The Military and Fire Organizations to Turn Out, &c.

Reliable information having been received, in the shape of dispatches from President Grant, that he would arrive in the city on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock *via* the Pan Handle Railroad, the several meetings held last evening took action accordingly.

CITIZENS' RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Citizens Reception Committee met last evening at half-past seven o'clock in the Controller's office.

General Negley, the Chairman, being absent, on motion of J. M. Gazzam Esq., His Honor, Mayor Brush, was called to the chair.

H. W. Oliver, Jr., acted as Secretary, assisted by the reporters of the press.

The chair stated the object of the meeting —the reception of President Grant.

Mr. Phelps moved that the name of James Sutton, Burgess of Allentown, be added to the Committee. The motion was carried.

Mr. Judah then moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the committee from the Lincoln Club. The motion prevailed, and the chair appointed Messrs. Jacob Rees, Judge Sterrett, Alderman James M. Taylor, J. Harvey Jones and B. F. Jones.

Mr. Phelps read the following dispatch:

CHICAGO, October 1, 1871.

To J. M. Gazzam, Esq.:

Will leave Dayton, O., at 7:30 Tuesday night. The train may be stopped to bring it to Pittsburgh at any time. U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Phelps said the sub-committees who had charge of the matter had designated ten o'clock Wednesday morning, and Pre-dent Grant sent party could certainly be expected at that time.

Mr. Phelps moved that the Chair appoint a committee of fifteen to represent the manufacturing interests on this occasion.

At this stage of the proceedings General Negley appeared in the meeting and took the chair.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee of the manufacturers:

B. F. Jones, D. D. Bruce, James Parke, Jr., James I. Bennett, Jacob Reese, John W. Chaffant, J. Harvey Jones, W. M. Wilson, Alex. Chambers, A. E. W. Painter, Thos. S. Blair, Jas. M. Cooper, Joseph Dilworth, [Ms]. C. Zug, Maj. W. Frew, Alex. Nimick, D. Hostetter, James Reese, Isaac Jones, Wm. Woods.

On motion of Mayor Brush, D. D. Bruce, Esq., was made Chairman of the above Committee.

Mr. Bruce declined to act as Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. B. F. Jones was appointed in his stead.

A communication from Capt. Batchelor, offering the services of the Heath Zouaves, was read.

Mr. Phelps said invitations had been extended to all the military organizations and that proper orders would be published in the morning papers. It was not necessary therefore to take action here with regard to the command marching and, &c.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that the manufacturers be requested to stop their mills during the President's visit here.

Mr. Gazzam asked how the President could see the mills in operation if they were closed.

Mr. Jones—In that view of the matter I will withdraw my motion.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that a committee of five, on finance, be appointed. Carried.

The following were appointed on said committee: Messrs. Isaac Jones, Joseph Walton, John A. Torley, James Blackmore, Joseph Dilworth.

Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., hoped it would be understood that the Committee of Manufacturers had been appointed to escort the President through the various workshops Wednesday morning.

Mr. Jacob Rees moved that the Chairman of this committee be added to the committee of ten to perfect arrangements for the reception. Carried.

Mr. Joseph Walton moved that five persons be added to the Faance Committee. Carried.

Mr. Bruce moved that all present contribute five dollars each to start the Finance Committee in their work. Carried.

The following named gentlemen were added to the Finance Committee; Thos. H. Phelps, J. H. Stewart, A. J. Cochran, Gen. J. H. Sweitzer, Gen. Negley.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

LINCOLN CLUB RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting at the Mayor's Office, the Lincoln Club Reception Committee assembled at the club rooms.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING.

Before the Committee was called to order, the members of the Committee of Arrangements retired to an adjoining room, when Gen. Negley was appointed Chairman, and Jno. M. Gazzam, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, all the invitations extended to the military and others were endorsed as the action of the committee.

THE ROUTE.

Mr. Walton moved the route which had been published be adopted. Carried.

Following is the route:

Along Liberty to Tenth street, Tenth to Penn, Penn to Sixth, Sixth to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, Smithfield street to the Monongahela House.

Mr. Jones moved that the chairman apooint a committee, himself to act as chairman of the same, to make out a programme for the procession. Carried.

Mr. B. F. Jones moved that twenty carriages be engaged for the day. Carried.

The chair announced as the sub-committee to assign to the various organizations their positions in the procession, Messrs. Thos. H. Phelps and James B. Taylor.

Col. John H. Stewart was appointed a Committee of one to procure carriages.

The Sub-Committee were directed to procure good music.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that Hon. Wilson McCandless be selected to deliver an address of welcome at the Monongahela House. Carried.

The Committee decided to wear badges with the word "Committee" printed thereon.

The citizens along the route of the procession were, on motion, requested to decorate their houses with flags.

Messrs. Jacob Rees and J. M. Gazzam were appointed a Committee to procure flags and other decorations.

The Chairman of the Committee was appointed to arrange the matter of introducing the people to the President.

General Negley stated that he had spoken to President Hughart in regard to the departure of the President's train from the Union depot forward to be one of the most attractive and pleasant in the whole country. The "Pullman Cars" will doubtless run between Baltimore and Washington as soon as the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, now approaching completion, under the energetic management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, shall reach the capital.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Politics in Lawrenceville—Mass Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward—Enthusiastic Assemblage—Stirring Speeches by Hon. H. McCormick, Esq., Major A. M. Brown and Dr. Hermann Meier.

A large and enthusiastic concourse of citizens assembled at the Seventeenth ward, (Lawrenceville) school house, last evening.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, by George R. Pearson, Esq., who nominated J. J. Covert, M. D., as President of the meeting and the following persons as Vice Presidents: Messrs. Joseph Mitchell, William Smith, Wm. M. Pearson, Jno. Gratze, John J. Swarterly, Thomas B. Stewart, C. P. Hughes, G. W. Nichols Esq., G. R. Pearson, Jas. F. McClure, John Nasel, James Campbell, John Kiel, Sr., W. Reynolds, S. S. Wingston, Chas. North, Capt. Ed. Evans, W. Bailey, Secretaries—E. F. Pearson, D. Bell and the reporters of the press. The gentlemen named were all unanimously elected.

Dr. Covert upon taking the chair, in a few well timed words, thanked the gentlemen present for the honor conferred upon him, and paid a glowing tribute to the Republican party, briefly alluding to its noble efforts in the past, its brilliant prospects for success in the present campaign and its duties future, in the work of elevating mankind and maintaining the principles of freedom and truth.

REMARKS OF MR. M'CORMICK.

H. H. McCormick Esq., was then introduced by the President. Said he, in discussing the issues of this campaign, he cannot take issues from the issues of the memorable campaign of '68. The momentous question now before the people is the financial question. We have already fought and won the battles upon all other issues that have been brought out since that time, and the question of the people's party has always stood fairly upon this question. In the campaign of '68 the Republican party asked for the right to protect the citizens, provided that they would honestly correct the revenues of the country and honestly appropriate them. The people gave us the right, and we stood to that question. An annual diminution of eighty-four millions and a half has been made to the national debt of the country during the present administration. It had been charged by the Democratic party that the collection of internal Revenue have stolen $25,000,000. He was here to-night for the purpose of refuting that statement. The official reports show that the whole amount that has been collected since the origination of the system, by all Collectors ever, including those appointed by President Johnson does not make $3-000,000, and for this the Government still holds the bonds of those officials. The speaker's theory was to hold each party to its record. If its record be good, then retain it in power, if not, then let its representative be removed. He referred briefly to the sentiment of the Republican party and the voice of the Republican press that when one of its members defrauded the country, or received a greater compensation than is his due, that he be brought before the people and be compelled to refund his ill-gotten gains. But where can you find the Democrat who finds fault with the stealings of Tammany. They cry out at the Salaries that Republican rule in Pittsburgh has made in the erection of a City Hall, but when eleven or twelve million of dollars of Bonds were issued during a New York Court House it is all right. The speaker also alluded to the New Departure, which he claimed to be a farce—a dodge to gain the votes of Republican ranks.

The President then introduced

MAJ. A. M. BROWN,

who complimented the people of the Seventeenth ward, for their patriotism and steadfastness to the principles of the Republican party, in the past, and said he did not fear but that in the coming contest they would put their votes into the ballot box, against their political enemies, as in the past, many of them had used their bullets against the foes of their country, who knew that the New Departure means—we know what Democratic rule means anywhere. The rebel soldiers, during the war, sometimes clothed themselves in the disguise of the Union soldiery, to gain unlimited votes. The Democratic party are now attempting to clothe themselves in the garb of the Republican party to gain unlimited votes. It is a ruse to gain power. The Republican party having won the control of the ballot box and having the power entrusted it in the eyes of the whole world, deserve to retain their hold upon the reins of government. The Democratic party had failed in the Democratic record during the rebellion. While there had been many noble Union Democrats, yet the party as a party, during that bloody struggle who was not a Democrat before. No Republican ever joined his party politics to oppose against the defenders of his country. Coming down to the Democracy of to-day, he reviewed in a caustic manner the Tweed ring administration of the municipal affairs in New York. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the Republican party, its history and its achievements; the party which we are called upon to desert, the party which has accomplished the mission and to be ready to die. Ready to die, indeed! Why the Republican party is only in its youth. It is not yet twenty-one years of age. But it has fought, and won the battles, thus far; it has scaled the mountain to its highest peak and now it will be surrendered a position to those who accomplished their ascent by clinging to our coat-tails.

DR. HERMANN MEIER,

of the editorial staff of the *Frohheit's Freund*, was next introduced. The address of Dr. Meier being intended more part cularly for the ears of his countrymen from the Fatherland, was for the most part given in the German language, although it was interspersed with occasional passages of choice English and sound Republicanism. The speaker referred to the ticket selected by the so-called Reform Society; that it was a ticket of fourths in one breast beating in contradiction to each other; the amphibious ticket; the amalgamated ticket; a portion of which was Republicans, nominated by sixteen delegates never delegated, save by themselves, to choose nineteen candidates, giving to the Democratic party the positions of the delegates, and by themselves each of their ticket had fallen cold upon the German people, and he was in favor of having the Republican party the most mercenary report under the expressive heading "stillborn." There could be but one ticket for Republican ranks, and that was the regular. He was for one Union, first, with one President at the head of government, and just as much he was for one Republican party, but one, alone and indivisible. The speaker was frequently interrupted with applause by his German hearers, who heard him with marked interest and appreciation.

The exercises were interspersed and enlivened with some excellent music by the brass band under the leadership of Mr. Sebastian Braun, and the proceedings throughout were quite harmonious as well as enthusiastic in the highest degree.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

Meeting of Steamboat Men—They Object to the New Law—And Take Definite Action—An Appeal to be made to Congress.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of steamboatmen was held at the office of the Citizens' Insurance Company, to consider the new steamboat law which was passed at the last session of Congress. It appears that the bill, which seems to be highly objectionable, was somehow quietly "slipped through" and became a law before the vigilance of those who had especially been interested could watch it, had discovered where it was.

The meeting of yesterday was presided over by Hon. James S. Negley, with Capt. C. L. Brandon acting as Secretary.

When the meeting was thus organized, an informal discussion ensued upon the merits and demerits of the law,—chiefly of its demerits. The law seems to be considered unusually onerous by steamboatmen. It appears that the law compels owners of all floating craft to provide certain "extras" for the security of persons on the boat, which will necessitate an additional expense of about $1,000 in each boat, and it is contended, all others at that. Then when the provisions are all completed, even in every detail, the owners are held liable for a criminal prosecution should any accident occur, thus in effect making them responsible for *any* accidents from wind, or water, fire or explosion, although every requirement of the most stringent law is observed. It is not pleasant to have the penitentiary always in view, and naturally enough steamboatmen object to any enactment which presents this institution to them, although they may comply with its most stringent requirements. A third and perhaps most iniquitous feature, it is contended is the fact that the Supervising Inspectors are vested with discretionary powers, and can at any time decide what each boat shall have, in fact they become the law itself, their dictation being the authority to which steamboatmen may listen. Thus an owner of a floating craft is never sure, even when he has supplied his property with every requirement designated in the law, but that he may be required to make a change to suit the Supervisor's whims.

The attendants at the meeting yesterday represented in a large measure, the steamboat interests of Pittsburgh, and the unanimous sentiment with which the solemn enactment was spoken indicated that here at least, it was not popular. Captain Cheeseman, of the Bostona, was the only gentleman present who was not a Democrat before. No Republican ever joined his party politics to oppose against the defenders of his country. Coming down to the Democracy of to-day, he reviewed in a caustic manner the Tweed ring administration of the municipal affairs in New York. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the Republican party, its history and its achievements; the party which we are called upon to desert, the party which has accomplished the mission and to be ready to die. Ready to die, indeed! Why the Republican party is only in its youth. It is not yet twenty-one years of age. But it has fought, and won the battles, thus far; it has scaled the mountain to its highest peak and now it will be surrendered a position to those who accomplished their ascent by clinging to our coat-tails.

The matter was thoroughly canvassed yesterday by our Pittsburgh steamboat owners, at the meeting, after which Captains W. C. Brannon, W. A. Kountz and Capt. Rees and H. K. C. Gray were appointed a committee to confer with the committees from Cincinnati and St. Louis in the matter, and to report the best adoption of measures to prevent the present obnoxious one going into practical effect. The meeting then adjourned, and also adopted, strongly condemnatory of the "new law," and in which Congress was urged to repeal it. Then, Capt. Rees was authorized to proceed to Washington and lay the matter before the Board of Supervising Inspectors, the annual session of which will commence there to-day.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman of the committee.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

In our obituary columns on Saturday we noted the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Ackerman, an estimable and beloved lady, who departed life quite suddenly, from heart disease, on Thursday last. The deceased was largely known and universally respected, being a lady of great intelligence and the possessor of many noble qualities of the head and heart. She was kind, generous, good and charitable, and through not a long life was one of the most enviable reputation as a Christian lady, a fond and loving wife and mother, and earnest Presbyterian and Christian woman. She was the mother-in-law of Charles E. Hook, Esq., the well know confectioner on the Allegheny Railroad, and as he feelingly says, she was a true and faithful mother to him. Her funeral was perhaps the largest ever held in the neighborhood of Stewartsville. The memory of the good and just liveth long, and it will be many, many years before the loved one will be forgotten by her now sorrowing friends and relatives.

Accident on the Railroad.

A serious accident occurred on the Connellsville Railroad on Saturday, a short distance above Port Perry, which may, and very likely will, prove fatal. A man named George Cascow, a brakeman, was being on the track when the express train came along and struck him in the head throwing him to one side of the track and making two serious wounds on the side of his head. He was picked up and placed in the baggage car, taken to the station and medical aid was summoned immediately. He is a man about fifty years of age, and has a wife and three children. It is said that he was seen about a half an hour before the accident in the village, very much under the influence of liquor.

BREVITIES.

YESTERDAY was another lovely day.

HANG out your banners to-morrow.

THE PEOPLE are getting tired of the Gray trial.

TROTTING MATCH at Perrysville on Saturday next.

THE Gray trial becomes tedious. We can't help it.

PRESIDENT GRANT will be here Wednesday morning.

STATEMENT of the Bank of Pittsburgh appears on our first page.

LET the city wear a holiday aspect to-morrow while Grant is with us.

SEN Morgan is on his feet again, and rapidly gains flesh and strength.

THE FIRST NATIONAL has declared their usual quarterly three per cent. dividend.

THE Allegheny police and Fire Departments were paid off yesterday. The police pay roll amounted to $8,382.85.

A STATED meeting of the Allegheny Board of Controllers will be held at City Hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

LET Politics be forgotten to-morrow. The people's President and President of the people will be our guest.

A STREET CAR collided with a wagon on Smithfield street yesterday. Nobody hurt but some tall swearing done.

THE officers of the State fair report that nearly 45,000 people attended the State fair during the four days of its continuance.

DURING this campaign, candidates for Congress and Assembly, who have been nominated by the Democratic party the positions of the delegates, have failed to reach even their ticket had fallen cold upon the German people, and he was in favor of having the ticket defeated. The most mercenary report under the expressive heading "stillborn." There could be but one ticket for Republican ranks, and that was the regular. He was for one Union, first, with one President at the head of government, and just as much he was for one Republican party, but one, alone and indivisible. The speaker was frequently interrupted with applause by his German hearers, who heard him with marked interest and appreciation.

THE Keokuk *Gate City* comes to us this week greatly enlarged and otherwise much improved. This has been rendered necessary by the pressure of advertising patronage which has been bestowed upon Mr. Cousin since his *debut* in the field of journalism. We congratulate him upon the success and the improved appearance of his paper.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "We are pleased to notice that E. L. Duffield, late Superintendent of the Northern Central railway, has recovered from his recent indisposition and he again took his post of office performing his usual duties. His many friends will join with us in congratulating on his restoration to health.

THE Police Committee held a meeting last evening, but nothing outside of the general routine of business engaged attention. The police pay roll, amounting to $9,119.45, and monthly bills, $273,50, were presented and ordered to be paid. Clerk Hunter was directed to proceed to Washington and lay the matter before the Board of Supervising Inspectors, the annual session of which will commence there to-day.

THE meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman of the committee.

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The Rink.

The great attraction of the week is the Grand Fair and Industrial Exhibition, now being held at the Rink in Allegheny. The attendance, we are very happy to say, and the visitors seemed highly delighted. The goods on exhibition make very handsome display, and include many articles in the finest description. The chief feature, however, is in the department of fine arts, where the celebrated painting, by Mr. C. Bispham, formerly of New York, and now in Italy, entitled the "Cavalry charge at Gettysburg," is now on exhibition. This magnificent picture is in size 55x10 feet, and cost originally $1,75, besides the cost of the frame, $200. It is pronounced on all hands the greatest of American paintings. Go and see it.

BREVITIES.

Sunday afternoon the quiet village of New Brighton was startled by a murder of a terrible character. The victim was a notorious character named Warham C. Grant, about thirty years of age, and the assassin one James Murray. The affair occurred at the grog shop and gambling-hell kept by Mrs. Harriet Murray, or Harkinson, mother of the latter. The parties were engaged in playing cards at the time, and had a dispute, which resulted in Murray, in the coolest and most deliberate manner, shooting Grant with a shot gun loaded with slugs. The injured man lived until seven o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired. Murray fled to the woods, where he was captured and brought back, and committed by Justice Glass. After Grant's death, an information for murder was made against the prisoner. A search of the house in which the tragedy occurred revealed a quantity of counterfeit bills, which were identified, and a charge of larceny preferred against Mrs. Murray.

Clerical Change.

The Rev. Wm. M. Young, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, tendered his resignation last Lord's day. Many were unprepared to hear it read, as it is well known a remarkable degree of peace and harmony has followed Mr. Young in his ministry with his people since he came to this city. It seems, however, that his resignation is based upon the declaration of determination to extend its influence in this community. To plant a Baptist Church in East Liberty, and thereby take away quite a portion of strength from his church, and also from the First Baptist Church. It is proposed by this movement to unite the churches together, the Union and the First, in order that one strong church may be secured. Interested parties were in session Monday, and determined to resign, in order that this end might be attained.

He will go to Oil City, at the urgent request of the church, for twelve months. He has refused other appointments to settle in other and larger fields, in order that he might give Oil City a year's labor.

A Mr. Young had by his talents, piety and zeal in all other work endeared himself not only to his own congregation but also to the Pastors and people of other denominations in this city. The prospect of his presence and labors among them, if for only one year. We trust that he may be induced to remain, and be against much opposition and remonstrances, he will be loved and esteemed wherever he labors.

Celebrated Cheney Silk.

Warps rated all silk, and to wear five years, and improve in appearance with use.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth avenue.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—The *Courier* reports sales to-day of 1,000 bbls P. T. Co., part Hyde & Co., spot $4.60; do 500 do P. T. Co., do $4.60; do 500 do Church Run do $4.70; do 500 do do do $4.72½; do 1,000 do do do all the year $4.40; do 1,000 do do do $4.40; do 1,000 do do do $4.40. Petroleum Centre: 420 do 47 gravity $9.50; 875 do 46 do $8.75; do 50 do 45 do $8.50; do 50 do 44 do $8.25; do 50 do 43 gravity do $5.65; do 1,000 do 46 do do $5.10. The market begins to show a slight declining tendency, but not yet a very marked one. Sellers are firm in their demands. Buyers are, however, not urgent, and are inclined to lower their offers from day to day. Upper Road shows the greatest change, and we quote the bids at $4.35@4.65 but no sales at these figures. Oil City: Sales to-day at $4.80 to $4.85 still rules, on the Lower Road, and $5.05 at Oil City.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—Flour quiet; superfine $5.50@5.75; double $6.50@6.80; treble $7.00@7.25. Corn quiet at 83@85c. Oats: no sales. Pork dull; mess held at $14.50; Prime Bran, $1.25. Pork dull; mess held at $14.50; $14.25 refused. Bacon quiet: shoulders 9@9½c; Clear sides 12½@13c. Whisky firm; sales 100 bbls at 93c. Sugar: no receipts of new; old yellow and white clarified 12@13c. Molasses: some inferior new received, and sold at 55c. Coffee: Rio firm; fair to prime 18½@19c. Cotton firmer; sales 5,786 bales; middling 18¾c; low middling 18¼@18c; middling 19¼c; receipts 2,544 bales; export to Liverpool 8, to New York 2,425; stock 17,289.

Rankin's Drug Store, Established 1841,
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Spring Lake Magnetic Water, recommended for Rheumatism, on draught, at Rankin's Apothecary, 43 Sixth street, under St. Clair Hotel.

Also, by the gallon for bathing.

DIED:

PRESTLEY.—At the residence of his father, Dr. James Prestley, Avon Dale, Chartiers railroad, on Monday, October 2, 1871, SAMUEL PRESTLEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, to proceed to Mansfield Depot, on the way to Cincinnati.

BERGER.—Of croup, on Monday, October 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., CHARLES W., son of Wm. H. and Jane Berger, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Liberty and Thirty-second streets, at 3 P. M. THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 186 FOURTH AVENUE, Coffins of all kinds, Pall, Grape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Trimmings furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

HENRY G. HALE.

Fall and Winter

STOCK

Of My Own Importing,

ARRIVING DAILY.

The Finest Goods

FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES

IN

France and England.

HENRY G. HALE,

Merchant Tailor,

COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1871. }

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

—All persons owning property in the Ninth (9th) and Tenth (10th) wards, are requested to leave the deeds of their property calls often for the purpose of having them registered in accordance with the 2d section of Assembly entitled "An Act Providing for the Registry of Lots in the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 7th, 1862. It shall be the duty of all owners of houses and lots, or tracts of ground, to furnish forthwith such description of property to the engineer to aid him in making up his book of plans, and whenever such description shall have been furnished, and the certificate of the Engineer to that effect be recorded, no property so returned shall be subject to sale for taxes or other municipal claims thereafter to accrue as by law provided. Owners will please call at the owner returned; and after recovery of suit and service of the writ on the owner, in case of summons *quia factus o* other appropriate writs, the property will be returned or omitted, and complied with as promptly as may be found necessary to insure the early completion of the plans; and the certificate of the Engineer of the improvement in the official papers of the city to the owners of the lots. Blank forms can be procured, and a written or printed notice shall have been served on the owner or owners, or delivered upon the premises to the occupant, should the first call be made, then and in that case, the shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every month of such neglect, dating from the termination of said advertisement and to cause the same be neglected for the space of six months a further penalty of one hundred dollars and costs shall be filed and collected as municipal claims are now or may be hereafter by law collected, the said fines to be paid into the city treasury. The notices to parties failing to register property may be given so as to embrace the property of any particular ward or section, or any number of wards or the city at large, at the discretion of the Engineer.
H. J. WHITEMAN,
City Engineer.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description, at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the State. Call and see me before buying, as a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
Great Western Gun Works,
179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.

PLASTER.
100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster;
75 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

Fall and Winter Goods.
Just received, a supply of Squire's, Price's, Sarg's, Brecknell's and Low's celebrated English Soaps. Most of these Soaps contain over 33 per cent. of Pure Glycerine.
IMPORTED BY
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.,
Sole Agent for CIGARS DE JOY for the cure of Asthma.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
IN YARD AND FOR SALE BY
L. WALTER & SON,
Nos. 120 and 263 RIVER AVENUE,
Eighth ward, Allegheny City.
750,000 feet Dressed and Surfaced Plank.
175,000 feet Choice Dry Indiana Walnut B'ds.